The Weekly Constitution Post.

Single Copy, One Year, $1.50. | PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1879. | In Clubs of Five or Over $1.25

PRITCHARD THE ENGINEER.

I.

Right on the track of the flying train
Lay the huge bowlder. Quick as thought,
Grasping the throttle with a strain
Tightened and terrible, Pritchard caught
Hold of the brake-bar. On its way,
Crashing to headlong ruin, rushed
Madly the engine, till it lay
Hurled on the bowlder, wrecked and crushed.

II.

Smitten with horror, pale with fear,
Hastened the anxious crowd to see
Whether the faithful engineer
(Braver or better none than he)
Breathed as he stood there with his face
Grand in its steadfast purpose set,
Showing the ordeal's awful trace
Stamped on the rigid features yet.

III.

What did they find? One hand a-strain,
Grasping the throttle with a clutch
Closer than death's, and one in vain
Clinching the brake-valve bar with such
Spasm of grip they could undo
Only with wrench of strength applied,
Seeing the belt that pierced him through;
Failed to unclasp it: so he died.

IV.

Died at his post, as a brave man should,
Shirking no duty, danger, strife;
True to his trust, although it would
Cost him—he saw it so—his life.
These are the heroes, noblest far—
Men who can meet without a fear
Death, with their hands upon the bar.
Even as Pritchard the engineer!

MARGARET J. PRESTON.

—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

CLOSING THE DEBATE.

Frank Hurd's Great Speech Defending the Democratic Position.

Delivered in the House on Friday in Reply to Garfield.

MR. CHAIRMAN: A session of unusual excitement appears to be drawing to a close. Questions of the greatest interest to the people of the United States have been from the first day until now the subject of discussion, and it seems a proper thing at its termination to inquire into the result of it, and inquire whether or not the action of the majority of this House meets with the approval of the American people.

My colleague from Ohio (Mr. Garfield), who has just taken his seat, has seen fit, in answer to the positions which have been maintained by the Democratic party in the progress of the argument, to enter upon a disquisition as to the nature of the Federal government and the relations of the states to that Government under the Constitution which they created. Never, in all my studies of the political history of this country; never in all my knowledge of the political debates which have taken place in the Congress of the United States, have I heard such views of consolidation advanced as have been suggested to-day by that gentleman.

He advanced the extraordinary proposition that the Union preceded the states, when the seventh article of the Constitution declares: "The ratification of the Conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same." [Applause on the Democratic side of the House.]

But in order that all doubt might be removed upon the subject, that the Constitution and the Union was the creature of the states, it was declared in the tenth amendment of the Constitution: "That the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively or to the people."

Nor is the opinion of the highest judicial tribunal in this country wanting upon this proposition. In the case of Lane County vs. Oregon, the following is the decision of Chief Justice Chase, to be found on page 76 of 7th Wallace:

"The people of the United States constitute one Nation, under one Government, and this Government, within the scope of the powers with which it is invested, is supreme. On the other hand, the people of each state compose a state, having its own Government, and endowed with all the functions essential to separate and independent existence. The states disunited might continue to exist. Without the states in Union there could be no such political body as the United States."

But, Mr. Chairman, for the purposes of the present discussion it is not necessary to enter into an elaborate consideration of the doctrines of states rights or the powers of the Federal government. It is sufficient for the bill now under consideration that we should inquire as to whether it is within the scope and the powers of the Federal government to pass laws to interfere with elections in the states, and only so far as this question is involved do I propose to discuss the doctrine of states rights at all.

At the beginning of this session of Congress the Democratic party declared three propositions: We insisted that the army should be kept away from the polls; that the test oath should be repealed, and that laws should be enacted for the impartial drawing of jurors; and that the Federal government should not exercise authority over elections held within the states.

We insisted and maintained, that because of, and by virtue of the Constitutional provision, that the House of Representatives alone shall originate money bills; that the representatives of the people had the right to insist that the grievances of which they complained should be remedied before appropriations should be made for the support of the Government.

In the discussion, which has continued for three months, one of the most earnest and able that has ever occurred in an American Congress, the Democratic party has maintained these propositions. It is not necessary to enter into an argument; it is sufficient for my purpose to briefly recapitulate them.

We said that the measure to which we objected were unconstitutional; we said that there was no such person as a voter of the United States as such; that every man who had a right to vote, had it because of state authority and under state laws, and that, therefore, the Federal government net creating the voter, had no power to interfere with him in the exercise of his rights of franchise.

We insisted that under the laws as they now stand there is no such a thing as a National election; that under the provisions of the Constitution, in order that there should be a National election, it was fundamental that Congress should fix the places, time and manner of holding such elections. In that event there might be a National election, but that is not this case; for in every instance the times, places and manner of holding elections are fixed by the constitution and the laws of the states except in a single instance asto the time. The states having exercised power upon the subject there is no occasion for the exercise of power by the United States; and to say that the United States and each state at the same time possess the power of fixing the time, place and manner of holding elections, is to say that two sovereignties possess the power to do the same thing at the same time on the same subject matter, which is itself an absurdity. We maintain as to the army that, it being a creature of Congress, it has no power to be within the limits of the sovereign states except as the Constitution of the United States provides, and then only for the purpose of suppressing domestic insurrection or repelling the armed enemies of the United States, and then only at the request of the legislature thereof or the Executive of the state, if the legislature be not in session.

More than that. We have referred to the decisions of the Supreme court of the United States approving all these propositions and declaring that the votors were voters of the state, and that the Federal government has nothing to do with them. To these decisions gentlemen on the other side, with one or two exceptions, have absolutely refrained in the debate from referring. In addition to that we urged the argument that the laws we sought to repeal enabled the supervisors to come into the state and interfere with state elections for the selection of state officers, and we also referred to the fact that in the state of New York and other states the greatest outrages had been committed by the arrest of citizens without warrant by officers who had not seen them commit any offense against the laws and who upon bare suspicion that an offense was intended, had arrested them. We showed from experience how, in the South, justice had been made a farce; that jurors, were drawn in the interests of partisanship, and that cases were decided in the interests of partisanship, and that the courts had absolutely failed to administer justice to the people in that great section. We referred to the city of New York, where, on an election day, more than 5,000 American citizens were imprisoned by the authority of Supervisors of elections, and afterward discharged by a Judge of the United States Court, who decided there was no authority to arrest, and that they had been guilty of no crime. More than that, we referred in our argument to the great doctrine of civil liberty, and maintained that the measures we sought to repeal were inimical to freedom, unamerican in spirit, and in the end would prove subversive of free government.

No more manly, no more dignified, no more logical debate, so far as the Democratic side of this House is concerned, was ever conducted on this floor; but in what way were our arguments treated by gentlemen on the other side of this House? With the exception of half a dozen speeches, the pretended answers to our arguments might as well have been made on any other subjects as upon the bill now before this House for consideration. When we said that these measures were violative of the Constitution of the United States, Republican orators replied that on this side of the House the majority were Confederate brigadiers, who had attempted to overthrow the Constitution of the United States. When we referred to the fact of the outrages committed on American citizens, they replied by citing the outrages committed at Anderson and other prisons during the war, and when we urged that the power of the army should be so limited and qualified that it might not be used to overthrow the liberties of the people, they said your side was whipped by that army, and, therefore, you are opposed to it.

Never in all my knowledge has a debate been so honestly conducted as this has been upon our side of the House; never have arguments been more unfairly met than have our arguments by gentlemen on the other side. There are honorable exceptions, of course. It would be invidious to name them, but I will venture to mention the names of two, and I refer to the distinguished gentleman from Connecticut, Mr. Hawley, and the gentleman from New Jersey, Mr. Robeson. As the result of this debate, bills have been passed and sent to the President of the United States and have been vetoed. The veto power was designed by the Constitution as a power to prevent unconstitutional legislation, or hasty, ill-considered legislation, or to enable the Executive to protect itself against encroachments from other branches of the Government. I defy any gentleman to point me to any argument in the debate upon the adoption of the Constitution which did not give in favor of this provision one or the other of these reasons; and in the history of this Government, from the day of its foundation until now, the veto power was never before exercised to prevent the repeal of a law, or to prevent the enactment of a general appropriation bill. Certainly, never before was the veto power exercised to practically take away from one of the two houses of Congress a power which is conferred upon it separately by the provisions of the Constitution itself. The power to originate bills of revenue is a power which belongs to us, and it is a power which, if the President interferes with it as he has done by this veto in this case, he can absolutely take away from us.

What reasons have been urged for these extraordinary vetoes? Chiefly that the bills we sought to pass took away from the Executive authority the power to enforce the law. Because we would not let him use the army on election day to keep the peace at the polls, he said we took away from him the power to enforce the laws.

Sir, the army is the creature of Congress. The Constitution declares that the Congress may raise an army. The Constitution declares that appropriations for the army shall not last longer than two years. The Constitution declares that Congress may make rules and regulations for the government of the army; rules and regulations, "rules" coming first; "regulations" afterward. Therefore the army is absolutely the creature of Congress. Whether it shall be used to execute the laws or not is for Congress to say and not for the President. [Applause on the Democratic side.] He must take the army as we give it to him, for the purpose which we declare it shall be used for, we being the power to create it.

Strange to say, the President and his advisers, and the gentlemen on the other side of the House, seem to have lost sight of the Constitutional provision which gives the President the power to execute the laws. The language of that instrument is that the President of the United States may call upon the militia of the several states to execute the laws. There is the power given to him for the execution of the laws: not the army, unless Congress says so, but the militia of the States, because the Constitution so provides.

Never for an instant did our bills interfere with the power of the President over the militia of the states, but only over this army, this creature of ours. The President has the militia of the states, from one end of the United States to the other, to aid him in executing the laws on election day or at any other time, at the polls or anywhere else.

What is the result now after the vetoes? Some gentlemen have said that the Democratic party has backed down, has surrendered. Sir, when we entered upon this fight we did not expect to gain the victory in a day. When power has for twenty years been entrenching behind all possible legislation, we cannot dislodge it in a moment. We entered upon this contest knowing that many a battle must be fought, many a victory be gained, before the ultimate triumph could be achieved.

In the Forty-fifth Congress we said to the President your army—our army, I mean—our army shall not be used as a *posse comitatus*. In the Forty-sixth Congress we have said our army shall not be used as a part of the police force. And before the Forty-sixth Congress shall have closed its term, I say to gentlemen that we will have taken from the statute book every law which proposes to use this creature of ours at the polls to intimidate American citizens in the exercise of their highest prerogative. [Great applause on the Democratic side.]

I would have gentlemen on the other side and the country remember that there has been no surrender of the principle with which we began this contest. We claim that the representatives of the people, by virtue of their power to originate appropriation bills, can secure redress of their grievances by stopping the supplies for the support of the Government, either of the President or of any other branch of the Government, unless our views on the subjects to which the appropriations relate are carried out. I say to gentlemen on the other side and to the country, that so long as the Democratic party is in a majority in this House, it will never surrender that grand healthful power which more than any other made England a free nation, and which was put into our Constitution in order that the legislative authority might have a wholesome method of controlling executive power.

Mr. Chairman, this extra session has made up the issue between the two parties. The Democratic party declare that the army shall be kept from the polls; that juries shall be impartially drawn; that the test oath shall be repealed, and that the Federal authority shall not interfere *in* elections within the states. Upon that question the Republican party takes issue with us. Confidently appealing only to the patriotism of the country, the Democratic party goes into this contest. Never, in all the history of this land, have more important questions been submitted to the American people for their determination. They relate to pure administration of justice; they concern the gravest questions of constitutional law; they affect the fundamental principles of civil liberty. Every man who runs for any office in any state, and every citizen who goes to the polls to deposit his ballot, is interested. The whole method of ascertaining the popular will in the Republic is involved in the issue. So far-reaching are these principles that, if upon this issue the Republican party shall be successful, then all the power over elections in states would be drawn to the central government. The states would lose their places in the federative system and whether the army shall be used at the polls or not would be a question not of right and constitutional law, but of Executive discretion. Such a result means the end of the Republic and the uplifting of the empire. Can there be any doubt as to a controversy like this? In Russia, where absolute despotism silences individual opinion, it might be doubtful. In Germany, where imperial power sustains itself by an immense standing army, it might be doubtful. In France, where the people under monarchs and emperors for ages have slumbered, it might be doubtful. But here in free America, with the traditions of our English ancestors, and with the sacrifices and triumphs of our American forefathers in behalf of civil liberty, it cannot be doubtful. [Applause.] Shall civil liberty perish upon its own threshold and by its own fireside? Shall the beacon light which has shone from our shores for the encouragement of struggling freemen everywhere flicker in its socket and go out even as they are gazing upon it? Shall the sun of free government in this continent, ere it reaches the meridian, sink into night? Shall the shadow and the cloud of the army darken our free fields, and free rivers, and free lakes, and free prairies, and pollute the air so that a freeman cannot breathe it? The century of triumph just ended protests; the bright prospects of our future protest; the hopes of the world protest; and, what is practically of more value, the Democratic party, with its majority of half a million of American people, protests.

Gentlemen, the contest will soon begin. Aye, it has already begun. I hear the whispering of American inquiry. I hear the muttering of Anglo-Saxon resolve. I hear the tread of the legions forming, with the banner of civil liberty above them. The contest has already begun, and God give victory to freedom and the right? [Loud applause.]

ARCHBISHOP PURCELL and his secretary are in Albany, the guests of Bishop McNierney at New York.

IF I WERE YOU.

'Tis all very well
For one to tell
What he would do
If he were you—
But I don't suppose
That any one knows,
What he would do
If he *were* you.

For, if he were you,
It might be true
That the change of base
In time or in place,
And the sequent change
In the vision's range—
The change in volition,
In mood or condition—
In friends' advice
In the fall of the dice—
In his surroundings—
Or in his confoundings—
In the look of the weather,
Or in all together—
Might make such change,
That it wouldn't be strange
If he shouldn't do
If he *were* you.
What I suppose
He thinks he knows
That he would do.

—*Boston Transcript.*

RUSKIN'S SACRIFICE.

How He Gave up his Wife to the Man she Loved.

The London correspondent of the San Francisco *Chronicle* tells the matrimonial history of Ruskin and Millais as follows:

Between thirty and thirty-five, Ruskin met and was delighted with a very pretty and graceful young woman of a social position and nice culture. I should say he had fallen in love with her were he not of so peculiar a physical temperament. He admired her sufficiently to ask her to be his wife; and she, appreciating his gifts and scholarship, and flattered by the preference of so distinguished a man, accepted his offer. He questioned her, it is reported, as to the nature of her affection; expressed the hope that it was spiritual rather than emotional, mainly platonic in character, as he confessed his own to be. As may be inferred, she answered in the affirmative, and doubtless believed firmly every syllable that she uttered. It would be strange, indeed, if any woman should imagine or allow herself to be less ethereal of sentiment than any man on the planet. With the mutual understanding that theirs was to be a union of minds, they were married. They seemed to get on pleasantly for a few months—at least it seemed so to the husband, absorbed as usual in study and writing. He greatly admired her beauty—he probably regarded her as a picture or a statute more than a woman—and never wearied of praising it. Desirous of having her portrait taken, he chose his friend Millais, who, with Hosman, Hunt, Charles Collins, Dante Russell, and others, formed and still form the pre-Raphaelite school, to transfer her features to canvass. She gave the painter a number of sittings, and the husband was so much concerned in the work that he sometimes watched its progress. Millais, as is well known, is handsome and winning—he was especially so when young, he is barely fifty now—and was drawn at once to the young and lovely wife of his friend, an attraction that appears to have been reciprocated. In plain parlance, Millais and Mrs. Ruskin fell head over heels, or heels over head, if you like, in love with another without the least intent on their part. Ruskin himself is said to have perceived the fact, although the lovers had not been in the slightest indiscreet or conventional, or even to have intimated one to the other the condition of their hearts. The author of *Modern Painters* is as generous as he is chivalrous. He did not, as ordinary men would have done, fly into a jealous rage, nor did he have a scene with his wife. He told her gently what he had perceived and assured her of his continued friendship and esteem, and of his earnest desire to promote her happiness at any price. She turned crimson at the words, as if they had been a revelation of her own soul, which in part they may have been. She could not believe the thing possible at first—the surprises of the heart are generally overwhelming—but very soon she acknowledged the truth and the painter did likewise. The critic condemned himself for dullness in thinking a platonic marriage natural or satisfactory, and announced his willingness, yea gladness, to assist the pair to a felicity they were obviously fitted for. Instead of putting any obstacle in the way, he would remove the only one to their love and happiness—himself—and he kept his word faithfully. Under the peculiar circumstancee there was no trouble in obtaining a divorce. The matter was managed privately, without any scandal, and in due time Mrs. Ruskin, who was, became Mrs. Millais, who is. They have proved from all accounts a most harmonious couple, and they are as much to one another to-day as they were during the honeymoon. Moreover, Ruskin continues to be the firm friend of both, visiting them regularly and sharing in a reflected manner in their happiness—a fact which demonstrates the largeness and nobility of Ruskin's nature. Millais' famous picture—it has been engraved and is very common—*The Huguenot Lovers*, is almost a faithful portrait of the artist's wife, and the alleged fact has added not a little to its popularity.

Beautiful Gems—The Topaz.

(From the Detroit Free Press.)

The true topaz seldom occurs of a very large size without defects, and many of the large stones commonly sold as such are merely rock-crystal or quartz of a yellow color, such as cairngorm and others, between which and the real topaz, however, there are many important differences. This stone is found of many colors; the fine pink so often observed in topazes in articles of jewelry is never natural, but is produced by exposing a brownish-yellow topaz to a low red heat in a sand bath. The experiment can also be tried by wrapping the stone up in German tinder, bound with thin iron wire, and then setting fire to it, or with the blow-pipe. Those only of the peculiar brown color described can acquire this pink hue; the pale yellow stone becomes perfectly white under this treatment. The topaz is found in almost every part of the world, generally in the granite and gneiss rocks which contain fluor spar, but it varies in color and aspect in almost every district. Those from Villa Rica, in Brazil, have a deep brownish yellow hue, and are found in soft, loose, sandy clay, which renders the search for them an easy task. The crystals are not usually large, seldom exceeding two or three inches in length. Another locality in Brazil whence they come is the district of Minas Feraes. The Portuguese call them "Slave Diamonds." These stones bear a much higher degree of polish than rock crystal. A precisely similar topaz has been found in Tasmania, where some blue and green ones have been discovered. Topazes of a fine pale blue color are found in Siberia, associated with quartz and beryl. They are also found in Saxony, generally of a pure yellow color in Ceylon, Connecticut, Peru, Asia Minor, in England, Scotland, Ireland and the Hebrides.

Topazes are cut on a leaden wheel with emery, and polished with tripoli. The best form of cutting is the full brilliant, leaving the table smaller and the bezil rather deeper than in the diamond. This stone is called by the following names, according to its color:

Nova minca is colorless.
Brazillian sapphire is light blue.
Aqua-marine is greenish.
Brazilian chrysolite is greenish yellow.
Brazilian ruby is the artificially obtained pink or rose color.

It is supposed that the name topaz is derived from the Island Topazion, in the Red Sea, whence the Greeks obtained a yellow stone; it is, however doubtful whether the topazion signified what we call topaz; but there is no doubt that this stone was known in very early times. Formed of this, there are still in existence several intaglios of very early Greek workmanship. It is also one of the stones mentioned in the Bible; in the Middle Ages it was considered typical of St. James the Less, the Apostle. The large so-called diamond in the Portuguese treasury is supposed to be a white topaz: it is larger than a hen's egg and weighs 1,680 carats. The following properties were ascribed to the tapaz by the ancients: It discovered poison by becoming obscured when in contact with it; it quenched the heat of boiling water, and its power increased and decreased with the increase and decrease of the moon; it calmed the passions and prevented bad dreams.

The topaz, under the Hebrew name of Pitdah, was the second stone in the breastplate of the High Priest.

Four at a Birth.

(From the Washington Post.)

Hearing of a remarkable arrival on the thirty-seven minutes past six o'clock train from Baltimore Monday evening, a *Post* investigator hied him to the Baltimore and Ohio depot. The objects of his search had been transferred to Mr. Dan O'Brien's Hotel, on the opposite corner. Mrs. John Wilson was found in a third floor room.

"Good evening, Mrs. Wilson, I want to know all about your babies."

"Well, sir, here they are, four of them, and all two months old."

"What do you propose to do here?" was next queried.

"I have come to get a living for the children."

"Where is their father?"

"He died a month before they were born, being killed while building a bridge near Wilkesbarre, Pa.; he was a stone mason.

"Where were they born?"

"I don't know the name of the place. It was in the country, among the Blue Ridge mountains, in Pennsylvania."

At this juncture a shrill treble voice sounded just behind the reporter's chair. This was taken up from the other side of the room, and before many moments four pairs of blue eyes had opened, and a babel of baby voices struck up a chorus of ear-splitting sounds. Bustling around, the woman of much maternity soon had the four tiny mouths filled with milk-emitting tubes attached to as many bottles. Silence reigned once more, and some further facts were gleaned. Ida, a black-haired beauty, is the first of the quartet. Next comes Maria, Jane and John, the latter the smaller specimen. All are well formed and healthy looking children, rather below the average size, except Miss Ida. No idea of their weight at birth could be given by the mother. The latter is a large boned, hearty looking woman, and has borne fourteen children altogether, but, excepting one pair of twins, all have been single births. She was born in North Carolina and her husband in Ireland. Her age is forty-five. Had she any money? No; the railroad men had paid for her night's lodging and board, but after that she did not know how she and her babes were to exist.

An Irish Zulu.

McCarthy, the recently captured chief of the Umzuzi tribe, a tributary of the great Gwazi people, was a draper's clerk in Limerick in the year of the Fenian rising. He had a relative, a Constable of Police, who warned him that if his name was on the castle books, and that if he wanted to preserve his liberty he had better leave the country. McCarthy fled to the South African diamond fields, where he prospered, making two profitable investments in London. He also contributed some readable sketches of the diamond fields to the London Globe. Somehow or other he picked up with the natives and being of a bold, adventurous disposition, and already reduced to a half savage state by his occupation, he ended by joining the Umzuzis. When the chief of that tribe died McCarthy was elected to the position, which he secured by killing in single combat half a dozen pretenders. He made an effort to introduce Christianity but failed. He has a white wife, a daughter of a rich Boer, who eloped with him some time ago. The lady's father would be glad to receive his son-in-law, but the Irish Kaffir refused to desert his adopted people. It is feared it will go hard with him on Court-martial, for McCarthy, as a combination of Fenian and Zulu, can hardly enlist the friendly admiration of his captors.

A Loosing Joke.

A prominent physician of Pittsburgh said jokingly to a lady patient who was complaining of her continued ill health, and of his inability to cure her, "try Hop Bitters!" The lady took it in earnest and used the Bitters, from which she obtained permanent health. She now laughs at the doctor for his joke, but he is not so well pleased with it, as it cost him a good patient. 18

A LITTLE GIRL'S WONDER.

What do the birds say, I wonder, I wonder,
With their chitter and chatter? It isn't all play.
Do they scold, do they fret at some boggle or blunder
As we fret, as we scold day after day?

Do their hearts ever ache, I wonder, I wonder
At anything else than the danger that comes
When some enemy threatens them over or under
The great, leafy boughs of their great, leafy homes?

Do they vow to be friends, I wonder, I wonder
With promises fair and promises sweet;
Then, quick as a wink at a word fall asunder,
As human friends do in a moment of heat?

Day after day I may wonder and wonder
And ask them no end of such questions as these,
With chitter, and chatter, now over, now under
The, big leafy boughs of the big, leafy trees.

They dart and they skim, with their bills full of plunder
But never a word of an answer they give,
And never a word shall I get, though I wonder
From morning till night, as long as I live.

—*Nora Perry in St Nicholas.*

LOST ON THE PLAINS.

Two Young Men Separate From a Party and Perish.

[Denver Tribune.]

A party of sixteen surveyors, in the employ of the Government, under command of Major Medary, left this city a short time ago, says the Trinidad *News*, for a tour eastward to the Indian Territory line. Nothing more would have been thought of the party but for the arrival in this city yesterday of Mr. Havenner and a companion, who belonged to the corps, who reported the horrible fate of two of their companions and the narrow escape of three others. The circumstances of the case are about as follows:

After leaving Trinidad the company proceeded eastward, and were soon at work locating townships. On the morning of Thursday, the 5th inst., a squad of five men was sent out from a point on Willow Creek to run a transit due north eighteen miles, with orders to join camp at nightfall. The men performed the work assigned them, and at dusk set out for camp, which had also been traveling northward during the day. The surveyors started east from their objective point, and, after walking six miles, made camp. In going in this direction they made a great mistake for they should have gone due west after finishing their work in order to find the camp wagons. Comprehending their mistake, and being very thirsty and out of provisons, it was proposed to travel South, in hopes of striking the creek. Two of the party refused to do this, preferring to remain where they were, hoping that the camping outfit would come up to them in a few hours. Friday morning the three, headed by Mr. Sheets, started for Cariso Springs. They lost their way, and would have perished but for the timely arrival on Monday of men from the camp, who were in search of them. The search for the other two (whose names were S. M. Winchester and William Johnson) was continued with an interest bordering on frenzy. Not until Monday, the 9th, did the searchers get any clue of the missing men. About two o'clock p. m. on that day they came upon poor Winchester out upon the open plains; but he was too far gone to be saved. A few drops of water were given him, but in five minutes he was a corpse, dying in the arms of a companion, who had arrived too late.

Further search was made for Johnson. A large rock, which towered up grandly on the boundless plains, was visited, and there in a crevice, was found a note from Winchester, dated the 7th, saying that Johnson and he were lost, but made up their minds to go south in the hope of striking the Willow.

The note was written in a firm hand, and showed that the writer was in his right mind. The diligent searchers started south, and after traveling six miles were rewarded by finding a canteen belonging to Johnson. For three days more they scoured the prairies on horseback in every direction, and on Thursday, the 12th, gave up the search unsuccessful in finding the unfortunate man. The covote had probably found him, and ere this had devoured all that remained of a once bright and promising young man. Winchester was taken up to camp and buried beside a spring of cool water and his grave marked. He was from Baltimore, Md., was about twenty-eight years old, and is said to have been the son of wealthy parents. In two months he was to have become the possessor of $30,000 from an estate. He was a very brilliant young man, and universally beloved by his acquaintances. Johnson was twenty-seven years of age, a native of Baltimore, but has been in the West some time. His fate is a sad one, and his loss is deeply felt by every one familiar with the hardships of Western life.

STARVING SPINNERS.

The Fall River Situation Fairly Stated.

[Fall River Cor. Boston Globe.]

Before discussing the question as to whether the present strike be warranted or not, let the public understand just the life of a spinner in our immense cotton-mills, and then let them say to themselves whether it is not the duty of every one—consumers as well as manufacturers—to see to it that the condition of these people be changed; let the public say if they, as consumers, have the right to pay small amounts for those goods into which are interwoven the very lives of those manufacturing them. Go, in imagination, into the homes of these people, see them deprived of everything which goes to make life pleasant, deprived even of the luxury of reading, of rest, of even the commonest necessities of life, buying such food as can be bought the cheapest, and, in fact, deprived of everything save just so much as will serve to keep life in the body, and then say that the spinners not only of Fall River but of every manufacturing town in this country should not receive more compensation for their labor than they are now receiving. In 1873 spinners could earn from $15 to $18 per week. To-day the most skilled and industrious can earn from $8 70 to $8 90 per week, and this price, let it be understood, is the highest earned. If there are any exceptions to this it exists in not more than two or three cases, and only then when the spinner can work more than the regular time per day. This amount is earned when good cotton is used, but when the quality is inferior, as nearly all the mills are now running in this city, $8 is the most the workmen can earn, owing to the time occupied in piecing the different threads. Of this amount, and we will cite one particular case, where a skilled workman has six children, his wife and himself to support, $6 50 per month is paid for house rent, leaving not quite one dollar per day on which he must feed and clothe his family. Yet mills whose officers can default to the amount of $100,000 cannot afford an advance of fifteen per cent. to thirty or forty men whose entire expenditures for living, luxuries and pleasures must not exceed 90 cents per day. And in a mill of thirty spinners, the number who can earn the amount per day, as stated, is only about fourteen, the remainder earning about $6 per week on the average. And this scanty pittance is not received intact by the spinners. He is paid—by nearly all the mills—once a month, and if his needs are such that he must have goods before the month is passed he goes to the clerk of the corporation wherein he works and gets an order for such things as he needs, when orders are given on stores that pay to the clerk a commission, and of course the dealers must charge sufficient profit to be able to pay this percentage. To the clerk giving these orders 10 per cent. is given on flour, 15 on clothing, 6 on coal, and other goods in a like proportion. All this the operative pays; and when, to avoid extortion, he goes to some other store where he can get credit he pays there more, and if he fails to pay at the appointed time his wages are trusteed and he gets nothing until the claim is liquidated. Residents on Fall River who have studied the matter carefully estimate that at least one-twentieth of all the money earned by the male operatives who are heads of families goes into the hands of lawyers to pay for trustee writs. So much money can be made by clerks in the matter of store-orders that cases have been known where the clerk has offered his services to the mill for nothing depending on his commissions entirely for his salary. It would seem, since a man's first duty is to his family, that he could assign his wages to some one, and thus prevent his creditors from taking the money which his children need for food; but here again the clerk steps in, and in order to keep to himself the revenue accruing from the order system, he refuses to accept of such assignment, and the poor laborer is left without recourse. A mule spinner, in order to earn the weekly wages as stated above, cannot leave the mill during the dinner hour, for then it is that he must oil and clean his machinery, and stripped entirely, with the exception of a pair of thin pants, he works from early morning until late at night, traveling, as is found by actual computation, at least thirty miles per day, as he follows the swiftly driving machinery to fasten the broken threads and to keep his work running properly. Such is the work and condition of the men, given without prejudice or bias.

Australian Vengeance.

A writer on Australian life relates the following story in the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*: One evening on return of the miners to camp there was a terrible outcry from one of the tents. Scores of miners rushed in a body to the place whence the cry issued, and found a miner bending over his mate, who had been sick and not gone out that day. The sick man was dead with a dagger in his heart, and the box on which he lay for a bed showed evidence of having been broken open and rifled of its contents. The body was still warm, showing that the deed had but recently been perpetrated. The miners immediately scattered in pursuit of the murderer or murderers. An hour later a man was brought in—one of the most villainous-looking characters I ever beheld. His pockets were filled with gold, which was identified by the surviving mate as the property of himself and his dead comrade.

There was no mistake about the matter. The bags in which the dust was contained were marked with the joint names of the mates, and the identity of the nuggets the surviving mate swore to. This was sufficient to establish the guilt of the accused. Some were for hanging him on the spot, but the law-abiding portion of the community, being in the majority, insisted upon his having a fair trial. He was remanded for the night and a guard placed over him.

Next morning he was missing. How he had eluded the guards they knew not, but that he had escaped there could be no doubt. What was worse, he had carried off the gold with him, which had been placed in safe keeping in the prison with him.

It was deemed idle to pursue him, but a description of the murderer was drawn up and circulated and a reward offered for his capture, dead or alive. A week passed away without any tidings being heard of the fugitive. At the end of that time a native came into the camp, and leaving a letter for the presiding magistrate, disappeared as suddenly as he came. The letter was curt, but was to the point:

"Mr. Magistrate: Jem Bell (the murdered man) was once a matey mine. He was a good man. You will find Bill Grimes, his murderer, at the head of Dead Horse Gully. I have kept the gold for the reward.

"KANGAROO BILL.

"Captain of the Bushrangers."

A party of miners immediately proceeded to the locality described, expecting to find the murderer fastened to a tree or rock. What was their horror on approaching the place to find nothing but a fleshless skeleton, every bone picked clean until it glistened like ivory in the sun. The bushrangers had robbed the murderer, and then driving stakes into the ground they had fastened him, back down, to an ant hill. The ants of Victoria are as voracious as death. The murderer had been eaten alive.

Advertising Cheats.

It has become so common to write the beginning of an elegant, interesting article and then run it into some advertisement that we avoid all such cheats and simply call attention to the merits of Hop Bitters in as plain honest terms as possible, to induce people to give them one trial, as no one who knows their value will ever use anything else. 17

Weekly Post.

TERMS: ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.
POSTAGE PRE-PAID.

DAILY POST, one year, by mail.....$8 00
DAILY POST, six months, by mail..... 4 50
DAILY POST, three months, by mail..... 2 25
THE WEEKLY POST.
POSTAGE PRE-PAID.
ONE COPY, one year.....$1 50
CLUBS OF FIVE, or over..... 1 25

☞ Remittances must be made in Money Orders, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Additions can be made to Clubs at any time during the year at proportionate rates, the time, in every case, to expire with the Club; otherwise single subscription rates must be paid. Any variation from this rule breaks up the Club system altogether. We can only afford papers at Club rates by having them all expire together.

All papers promptly stopped at expiration of subscription, the date of which is on the printed label containing subscriber's name, pasted at the head of each paper.

Subscribers desiring the address of their papers changed, must always give the name of the Post-office to which they have been directed, as well as the one to which they are to be sent.

Specimen copies of THE DAILY and WEEKLY POST will be sent to any address, free of charge. Address all orders to the publishers,

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, June 28, 1879

IMPORTANT TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We do not receive Five or Ten-cent Stamps in payment for subscriptions to THE WEEKLY POST. Parties remitting for THE WEEKLY will bear this in mind, as the stamps will be returned in every case.

COMPLAINTS have been made that papers have been discontinued without notice. Our terms are that subscription must be paid in advance, and as we use the Dix mailing machine, any subscriber can ascertain the date when his subscription will expire by referring to the tab on his paper.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

A Reduction in Terms of Subscription to the Weekly Post.

A reduction has been made in the terms of subscription to THE WEEKLY POST that make it one of the cheapest, if not the cheapest, weekly paper in the Union, of its standard of excellence as a political and family journal. The following shows the reduced terms:

Single Subscriptions, REDUCED *from $2 00 to $1 50 per annum.*

In Clubs of Five or over, REDUCED *from $1 50 to $1 25 per annum.*

For every Club of Ten, an extra copy will be furnished free.

We prepay all postage.

Here are inducements to our subscribers to renew their subscriptions as well as do something to extend the circulation of THE WEEKLY POST.

We ask comparison between THE POST and any other weekly political paper in the country. We print weekly fifty-six columns of matter, comprising not only a choice literary, miscellaneous and agricultural selection, but original correspondence from Harrisburg and Washington editorial discussion of current political and general news; carefully collated market reports, with all local, State, United States and foreign news of interest. In no other journal is there presented such a variety of important, varied and interesting reading.

WHEREFORE GRANT?

Papa BORIE has returned from his 'round the world jaunt with GRANT, and gives the news that ULYSSES remains true to his instincts, in refusing nothing that is of the slightest value, and that he will again accept the Presidency in case of necessity. Why is it necessary to have GRANT? Is the Republican party bereft of men fit to fill the Executive chair; is the country involved in war, or its peace threatened? Are the people no longer to be trusted; is the Republic a failure, that this man of blood, who believes in settling all questions by force and makes bayonets take the place of statesmanship, shall again mount to power and repeat in the future the unwarrantable acts of the past? Whatever may be the impressions of well disposed friends of GRANT like Mr. BORIE, there exists a well grounded idea in the country, that there are two forces at work to create a necessity for his return to office; the timid must be alarmed at imaginary dangers, while party pride must be aroused to activity, by holding out the idea he is the only man who can be elected, and thereby retain the spoils of office in present hands.

The men who have profited under GRANT, who know him well, and feel assured of continued friendship, have yet great power to manipulate the machinery of politics, and fill the public ear, and they are well to the front in this contest. The other and more adroit force at the bottom of the movement is capital, individual and corporate, which has become alarmed at the development of strength exhibited by labor compacts; a feeling of insecurity permeates its entire body, and distrusts the capacity of the people to protect it in emergencies. It is no longer a secret, that GRANT is desired on the ground that he would not hesitate to employ the entire strength of the government, with or without the authority of law, to defend the rich against the many. Whatever GRANT might do, these people at least believe that would result. The rich never strike for wages; they never want for bread; they are never turbulent nor do they compose mobs; bayonets are not required for them. Who is it then, that require force to be kept in subjection; but the masses. We do not share in the belief that capital is in danger, but on the contrary hold that it is infinitely safer through the good will of the people than protected by force with forty GRANTS in civil office and in the army. It is an uncomfortable feeling to know that any considerable number of influential men, or great corporations, in this country, believe that GRANT is a necessity for the protection of their interests. It is a suicidal appeal to brute force that involves, whether successful or not at the polls, immense possibilities of danger to our institutions.

HAYES FEELS IT.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, referring to a recent interview between Mr. HAYES and ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS of Georgia, on the subject of the late veto, says:

A cabinet officer who was present at the conversation between the President and Mr. Stephens, said that he regarded the result of it as breaking the last link between Mr. Hayes and the conservative Democrats, and that the President from this time forth would, if he had not really for the last two months, be in full fellowship with the stalwart wing of his own party. A prominent Southern Senator to whom these facts were made known, said to your correspondent that had it not been for the ill advised Potter investigation the President would to-day stand where he did twelve months back, and would have no communion with the radical element of the Republican party.

We don't wonder that HAYES feels the developments of the POTTER Committee. He is ambitious to figure in history as the goody-goody President, and that report shows him to be as unscrupulous as CHANDLER and as canting as CHADBAND. If the Democrats had consented to smooth over the frauds by which he became President they could have had anything from him for the asking. But they refused, and carefully gathering evidence placed it on the records of Congress, which establish beyond controversy the criminal methods by which he gained power and the bribes he distributed to purchase silence and acquiesence in his usurpation. If AARON BURR is infamous to-day because of his unsuccessful intrigue to steal the Presidency from JEFFERSON in 1800, how much more infamous will be HAYES' place in history because of the success of the conspiracy of 1876-'77. For our part we would much rather, over and above all question of temporary political advantage, that HAYES should hold "communion" with the Radical element of his own party, than with the Democratic leaders. His use of patronage has weakened more than one of them already, and we welcome the rupture of an unnatural coalition which had for its motive corrupt considerations on both sides. Let HAYES consort with the Stalwarts as he pleases. They will use but despise him. That's what the Southern Democrats of the STEPHENS stamp did.

OUTCOME OF THE LONG STRUGGLE.

When the extra session of Congress was called together in April, the Democratic members, representing the earnest and determined demands of the party and of the majority of the voters in the Union, insisted on a "redress of grievances" in the following particulars:

1. That there should be no military interference at elections.

Two bills designed to make such prohibition part of the permanent statutes of the country were passed. HAYES vetoed them, and as we had not the constitutional number of votes to pass them over the veto, a change of policy, but involving no abandonment of principle, became necessary. Congress added a clause to the Army Appropriation bill that no money appropriated in it shall be used for "the equipment, transportation or compensation of any portion of the army of the United States, "to be used as a police force to keep the "peace at the polls, at any election held "within any State." This was approved by HAYES and is now the law of the land. It secures for one year the ballot free from the control of the bayonet. Next year, when appropriations are made for the fiscal year covering the Presidential election of 1880, a similar restriction will again be placed in the Army bill.

Thus, on the question of military interference with elections, the Democrats have carried their point for one year with the certainty they will carry it again next year, and so on until the election of a Democratic President enables them to place the most ample restrictions against the use of troops at the polls, permanently on the statute book.

Not much back down here.

2. We demanded the repeal of the test oath for jurors, so that there should be impartial juries at the South.

We have carried this law over the opposition of the solid Republican party in both houses of Congress, and with it a most important provision reforming the method of summoning juries in the Federal courts, by depriving the United States Marshals of the power they possessed and used of constituting partizan juries for the trial of political causes. We have restored trial by jury in the United States Courts, which, we have the testimony of the Republican Senator CARPENTER, has not existed for years because the juries were the creation of the Marshals.

Not much back down here.

3. We demanded the abolition of the system of partisan deputy marshals, used by the Republicans, by the thousands and at an enormous expenditure of money, for purely political purposes.

We have not succeeded in repealing the law authorizing the appointment of deputy marshals, but we have extracted their sting—destroyed their capacity to do partisan work in the interest of the Republican party, by refusing all appropriations for their payment. HAYES is sternly prohibited by law from diverting money from the treasury for the payment of these political bummers, no matter how much he may be inclined to do so. If he incurs liabilities for their payment Congress will refuse money to pay such liabilities. The use and importance of these deputy marshals is shown by the fact that the Republicans in the last two Congressional elections have had them in almost every close Congressional district. In 1876 they employed 13,000 at an expense of $285,000 and in 1878, they had 8,000 at an expense of $225,000. In 1879 they will not have the money to employ a single deputy to do their work at the polls, and in 1880 we may be sure they will not get a cent for any such purposes.

Not much of a back down here.

Of course the Democrats in Congress have not succeeded in all they set out to do. They sought to ingraft the principles of free elections, without the intimidation of troops or the corruption of deputy marshals, permanently in the body of the laws. In this they were foiled by the fraudulent President; but they did the next best thing, by their power over the purse strings, and secured a temporary redress of grievances which will be renewed next year, and the years after that, until a Democratic President puts his signature to the permanent laws we demand. We won't have long to wait.

ABOUT TILDEN.

A correspondent of the New York *Sun* at Harrisburg, writes:

The truth is the Democratic party of Pennsylvania is, this good hour, for Samuel J. Tilden for President. I write this not because I like it, but because it is a fact. Every corrupt combination in the State, however, is against him.

Certainly, the mass of the Pennsylvania Dmocracy, in every county of the State, are for TILDEN, but they are open to reason and demand success. Hence, if by their silly bickering the New York Democracy are defeated this fall and the Ohio Democracy succeed, the Pennsylvania Democracy would be very likely to accept the logic of events. It is unfortunate there are men in the Democratic party in New York who prefer municipal spoils to success in the State or Nation. If events show these men a controlling power—invested even with the negative power of defeating the party—it might be bad for TILDEN, for in that case the National Convention will hardly take a Presidential candidate from New York. New York's great claim, after all is its large vote in the Electoral College. Take that away and Democratic Ohio—if it shall go Democratic this fall—will take its place as a controlling factor in making the nomination. With success in both States, and we regard this as reasonably assured, for the New York Democracy will hardly throw away their State at the important election in November, it requires no prophet to see that the ticket will be TILDEN and EWING; and a mighty strong ticket it would be.

JOHN SHERMAN CORNERED.

It will be recollected when the tobacco tax was reduced JOHN SHERMAN prophesied a loss to the revenues of eight millions of dollars for the fiscal year just ended. All the Republican papers, big and little, took this up, and railed away at it as another instance of the "blundering" and "incompetence" of the Democratic Congress. That SHERMAN is a most unscrupulous liar in his official givings-out, when he can promote a party purpose, has long been known, but in the case of his eight million deficit because of the reduction of an oppressive tax, the proof of falsehood follows fast on the heels of the Secretary's statement. A Washington dispatch of Saturday says: "The receipts from internal revenue for the last fiscal year were $110,033,988. The receipts for the fiscal year which will expire on Monday next will be over $113,036,000, being an increase of over $3,000,000, despite the reduction of the tax on tobacco." So that, instead of there being a falling off in revenue of *eight* millions, as SHERMAN predicted, the revenues have been increased *three* millions. The Secretary of the Treasury's false statement reached the magnificent proportions of eleven millions of dollars.

THE New York *Times*, in a leading editorial, having condemned the prevalent custom of alluding to the frauds which placed Mr. HAYES in office, by asserting that Mr. THURMAN and Mr. BAYARD and other Democratic statesmen in both houses of Congress, are guilty of "rash unwarranted and perilous indulgence of partisan passion;" because they have spoken according to their convictions on this subject, and falling back on the decision of the Electoral Commission which, it says, "was clothed with the authority to examine the grounds of the electoral dispute," holding that the action of Congress, in accepting and confirming the work of that Commission, so settled the whole question that it is in the highest degree improper to speak of Mr. HAYES' title to the Presidency as less sacred than was that of WASHINGTON, JACKSON or LINCOLN, the Washington *Post* takes occasion to recite a few pertinent facts:

We agree with the *Times* that the Commission "was clothed with authority to examine the grounds of the electoral dispute." But the *Times*, and everybody else, knows that *the first thing which the commission did was to decide that it would* NOT *do the very thing it was created to do—"examine the grounds of the dispute."* The Democratic party had its choice either to resist this outrage on the part of the Commission, and thereby run the almost certain risk of plunging the country into revolutionary strife, or to accept the peaceful revolution which the Commission decreed when it refused to "examine the grounds," and gave the office to the candidate defeated at the polls. It patriotically decided to adopt the latter course so far as to admit Mr. Hayes' *de facto* title, but it was never guilty of the wrong, the infamy of agreeing, even by implication, not to hold up and denounce at all times and in all places, the crime committed in setting aside the election of 1876, the men who were sharers in that iniquity, and who might become accomplices after the fact.

LAST year's conscripts of the German army, taken from all ranks and classes of the community, furnish interesting evidence of the spread of education in the German empire. The conscripts numbered 140,197, and it was found that of this whole body 139,730 had received elementary education, and that 6,283 had gone beyond the elementary stage into the higher branches. No country in the world but Germany, and no State of the American Union could make such a showing in the educational line.—*Exchange.*

All very true likely; but the most illiterate Americans would know enough not to submit in time of profound peace to sweeping conscription such as that cited above, to illustrate the spread of education in Germany. They would know enough to overthrow any government or dynasty that acted on the theory the chief end of man is to be a soldier. The Germans with all their intelligence don't appear to have acquired this bit of education in the rudiments of political or social science. They could go to school to the illiterate Americans, with profit to themselves but to the manifest inconvenience of BISMARCK and the army of princes and nobles that dominate "Fatherland." American education, imperfect as it may be, is best. It turns out freeman who know their rights and how to maintain them.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

THE Bank of England has now in its vaults $175,000,000 in coin, the largest sum on record.

THE excess of exports over imports for the year ending May 31, 1879, was $269,709,876, and for the year ending May 31, 1878, $241,859,939.

THE Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio has been christened "Citizen FOSTER," by General RICE, and will so go through the campaign.

THE man-eating crocodile, reported in the Allegheny river, may be seen any afternoon about the bridges where the little boys are found bathing.

R. STOCKETT MATTHEWS of Maryland, has been struggling for a judgeship for some time, and his name was sent to the Senate by HAYES and was very properly rejected.

THE *Gazette* rejoices over the selection of CHAMBERLAIN, *late* of South Carolina, as a Fourth of July orator, as that of a representative Republican. True. He is a thief; he went to South Carolina like JOHN J. PATTERSON with a carpet-bag and came away with loads of plunder.

THE Democrats of Ohio will open their campaign about the middle of August with simultaneous speeches all along the line by THURMAN, PENDLETON, EWING, RICE, WARD, STEADMAN, HOADLEY, PAYNE, MCSWEENEY, and all the heavy guns available. Lively times in Ohio for eight weeks preceding the second Tuesday of October.

THE New York *Times* is watching JOHN SHERMAN'S use of Federal patronage to nominate himself for President. It has uncovered several cases, the last being a certain Colonel CORKHILL Special Agent of the Treasury, who is working up SHERMAN'S case in the Northwest. The *Times* wants to know if this is in accord with the civil service professions of Mr. HAYES, Of course it is. They are well understood to be a sniffling sham.

THE Chinese emigration to California is increasing since Mr. HAYES' veto of the anti-Chinese bill. The San Francisco *Chronicle* of the 19th records the arrival of a thousand more Chinese on the last Pacific mail steamer. A thousand Chinese recently arrived at Portland, Oregon, which are said to be the vanguard of 20,000 more that have contracted to come. Great alarm prevails, and the outlook is certainly threatening for the whole Pacific coast.

GOVERNOR HOYT has vetoed the Store Order bill, mainly on the ground it partakes of the paternal policy, and he is opposed to "paternal government." Strange, for a Republican. It will be remembered one of the causes of the negro exodus, much commented on by the Republican press, was the existence of this system in the large plantations, characterized by the same extortion that obtains in some parts of Pennsylvania, and which Governor HOYT refuses to redress, by approving the law passed by the Legislature.

THAT inveterate, never-ending, unscrupulous and persistent office-seeker, Postmaster HARTRANFT, is badgering HAYES to be made Secretary of War. He is always in office, always whining he don't make money out of office, and always asking for more. He is of feeble intellect, and the single element of capacity he posseses is the ability to hold his tongue, but this goes for nothing as he has nothing to say. A sort of political mannikin, he has been worked by MACKEY, QUAY and CAMERON, with extraordinary success. If left to himself he would tumble to pieces.

OLD BORIE, who was ruler of the "shad navee" under GRANT, thinks his dear friend will be demanded for President, to "disperse from the political horizon the clouds of impending danger" and this is to be accomplished by rifle and cannon and the tread of armed men. Unless this impending danger means war, why GRANT? If it means a complication of political questions to be met with statesmanship, why GRANT? This attempt to create a necessity, by magnifying imaginary danger is trifling with the intelligence of the people and will be snuffed out like the hippodrome.

THE country during 1879 is to be treated to a fair amount of politics, as will be seen by the following statement of elections to be held: Kentucky—August 4, State officers and Legislature. California—September 3, State and Judicial officers, four Congressmen and Legislature. Maine—September 8, State officers and Legislature. Ohio—October 7, State officers in part and Legislature. Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Wisconsin—November 3. In the choice of the Ohio and California Legislatures, United States Senators are involved in place of Senators THURMAN and BOOTH.

LECKY HARPER, Esq., formerly editor of THE POST, and now of the Mount Union (Ohio) *Banner*, was nominated by the Democrats of his district, on Thursday, for State Senator. The district is largely Democratic, and Mr. HARPER will undoubtedly be elected by a large majority. The counties of the district are Knox, Holmes and Wayne. In Mr. HARPER the district will have an able, vigilant and honest representative. A lawyer by profession, a printer by trade, an editor of near forty years' active experience, and a speaker of no ordinary force and merit, he will go into the Senate better equipped for useful service than ninety-nine out of a hundred aspirants for such place. We look to see him hold an influential position in the deliberations of the Legislature. His Democracy is as true as the needle to the pole.

DEMOCRATS who belong to the Labor and Greenback party are not likely to help to pull the chestnuts out of the fire, this year, for Republicans. The evidence we receive from different States is to the effect that the labor element finds its truest friend in the Democratic household, as well as the Greenback theory its only ally; yet there are Greenback organs and leaders sustained by Republican money, to advocate a distinct organization to help to divide the Democratic strength, and insure Republican success. This is true in this State as in Ohio, as will be made manifest at the coming Altoona Convention, appointed to assemble one day previous to the Democratic State Convention. The Democratic element in it will not agree to support a ticket which means defeat and disgrace, but rather insist upon the defeat of the Republican party as the first step towards the vindication of the principles they advocate.

THE newspapers and cable dispatches are in error in speaking of Prince *Jerome* Napoleon. There is no such prince. The son of King Jerome, who is known as Prince Napoleon (sometimes styled Plon-Plon), and who by the first Emperor's will and by the senatus consultum of 1870 also is designated successor to the dead Prince Louis Eugene as pretender to the imperial throne, is named Napoleon Joseph Charles Paul. His two sons are Napoleon Victor Jerome Frederic and Napoleon Louis Joseph Jerome. The elder branch of the Bonaparte family, issue of the fusion of the two lines of Joseph and Lucien, are not classed as belonging to the imperial line of France. This is in accordance with the will of the first Napoleon, who excluded Joseph because King of Spain, and Lucien because he was a republican. It is Prince Napoleon, then, who is miscalled Prince Jerome.

THE Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* says the selection by the Fourth-of-July Committee of ex-Gov. Chamberlain, late of South Carolina, as orator for the occasion has caused unmistakable and pronounced dissatisfaction, The Democrats say they could submit with good grace to the making of a good Republican of good standing the mouthpiece of the occasion, but that the importation of Mr. Chamberlain is a needlessly offensive act upon the part of the men who have assumed to speak for the city. The Republican also confesses that the action taken is an "unpleasant surprise to everybody," and that special efforts will be necessary to prevent its serious marring of Springfield's celebration of the popular holiday.

THE people of California propose to show the unanimity of sentiment in that State on the Chinese question at the coming election in September. Ballots are to be furnished to the electors, pursuant to a law passed by the Legislature at its last session, bearing the words: "For Chinese emigration" or "Against Chinese emigration," and by these they are to signify their respective opinions on the subject. A memorial setting forth the result is to be prepared by the Governor, and properly attested copies are to be sent to Messrs. Hayes and Wheeler, to each member of the Cabinet, to the Senators and members of the House of Representatives, and to the Governor of every State and Territory.

Two large sales of real estate in New York recently show an increase of values since last year, although a great falling off when compared with values prior to 1873. One large block of buildings, for which over a million and a quarter of dollars was refused during the war, was offered last year at $500,000, with no taker. This year, with the upset price fixed at $600,000, the property was sold. Another block, valued at over a million dollars in 1872, and which could not have been sold at any price in recent years, has been disposed of within a week for $310,500. The depreciation in value since the panic has been very marked, but the tide has evidently turned at last.

THIS is the sporting and athletic pyramid which the American people have been piling up during the year against the old worn-out sport known as John Bull:

Weston (on land).
Hanlan (on water).
Parole (on the turf).
Carver (on the jump-rifle).
Bogardus (on the wing shot-gun).
American Rifle Team (long range).

BEALLSVILLE, PA.—Can you tell me if Grant vetoed a Bounty bill during his last term. If so please let me know. H. H. Y.

He vetoed it indirectly, by refusing to approve it, as Congress adjourned, and hence it failed to become a law. His opposition to the bill equalizing soldiers' bounties was undeniable.

The Prince of Wales Relapsing.

(Paris Letter.)

The Prince of Wales, in one of his recent visits to Paris, made the acquaintance of a Russian woman, always of bad reputation, but who had been promoted to be the mistress of an archduke. The Prince, who was going to a ball given by Mme. Waddington, the wife of the Minister for Foreign Affairs, wrote, requesting an invitation for the Russian and also one for another friend, a married American lady, celebrated, among numerous other things, for her singing. Both requests were refused, but nevertheless both women were present, to the amazement of their hostess. Shortly afterwards the Russian came to London, somewhat against her judgment, as she had heard the English were so particular. The Russian Ambassador, Schouvaloff, it is supposed, procured her admittance to a ball very lately given by the Marchioness of Salisbury, wife of the English Secretary for Foreign Affairs. At all events, she was recognized there by a compatriot of rank, who had married a Mr. Stanhope, also in the Foreign Office. Result—a tremendous scandal, indignation of Lady Salisbury, feigned dismay of Schouvaloff and rumored reprimand of the latter by the Czar.

ONE BY ONE.

BY RICHARD REALF.

One by one earth's wrongs are smitten,
One by one its errors fall;
One by one are carved and written
Truth's great triumphs over all.
One by one the dreary places
Glow with green and gush with light;
One by one God's finger traces
Moons and stars upon the night.

One by one are rent and riven
All the links of hell's hot gyves,
One by one the chords of heaven
Gently, strongly clasp our lives;
One by one earth's bitter weanings
Leave us nearer to the skies,
One by one life's higher meanings
Break like sunlight on our eyes.

O, the weary months of sorrow!
O, the long and solemn years!
O, the yearning for the morrow,
That should give him joy for tears!
O, one unresting heart's great anguish!
O, the wasting of the fame—
And the love that could not languish,
And the spirit singed with flame!

Let it pass; the blessed throbbing
Of the purple heart of morn
Drew his pulses from the sobbing
Midnight—setting in her scorn;
And the calm soul's higher thirsting,
And the light of truer eyes—
There are but the upward bursting
Of the seeds of sacrifice.

Therefore—though the iron shackle
Clasp and clench the writhing spheres;
Though the red fires flame and crackle
Through the ghastly, shuddering years;
Though the green earth weep unshriven,
And thick mildew blast the sun,
Still shall all, save man and heaven,
Pass and perish, one by one.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

SENATOR THURMAN and wife will visit Nova Scotia this summer.

DENNIS KEARNEY is ambitious to be United States Senator from California.

SENATOR BLAINE is going to deliver the Fourth of July oration at Terre Haute, Indiana.

JOAQUIN MILLER has taken charge of his daughter, Miss Maud. She came East with him.

EX-GOVERNOR TILDEN has leased a house at Yonkers, and will spend the summer in retirement.

SECRETARY SHERMAN will stump a little in Maine During July, if the Portland *Argus* reads aright.

SENATOR BEN HILL'S mansion in Athens, Ga., is now offered for sale for $8,000, though he paid $32,000 for it.

MRS. AGNES BOOTH, the accomplished actress, assists her husband to keep a hotel during the summer, at Manchester, N. H.

THE migratory quail set free from Rutland, Vt., two years ago, returned last summer, and and have put in their appearance again this year.

EVERY Russian subject is required to take out a passport each year. The prescribed cost of a passport is about $3, but, in fact, it costs twice that.

IT is asserted that the women in Siberia comprise only 15 or 20 per cent. of the population, and that a dreadful state of demoralization is the result.

ANYTHING is possible when the colleges get to slinging their degrees around. A Michigan institution has just fastened an LL. D. to Zach Chandler's name

A MAN died in St. Louis recently, and in his will, after saying that he never forgot a favor, left $1,000 to an individual who ten years ago ran away with his wife.

EX-SENATOR JEROME B. CHAFFEE, of Colorado, is worth about $6,000,000, or three United States Senatorships. He is a native of Niagara county, New York.

SENATOR DON CAMERON has exchanged seats in the Senate Chamber with Senator Platt of Connecticut, so that he now has the seat which was occupied by his father.

THE Rev. Representative De La Matyr of Indiana, has pleaded his privilege as a member of Congress in a suit brought at his home to foreclose a mortgage on some of his property.

GADS HILL PLACE, the home of Charles Dickens and the delight of his prime, is offered for sale. He bought the property for $8,930, but it is now thought to be worth $50,000.

WILLIAM A. WHEELER is not dead, after all. He has just given two hundred dollars to the Board of Education in his town for prizes at the closing exercises of the public schools.

GENERAL A. J. MYER, chief of the United States Signal Office, has arrived at Paris. He goes to London to arrange matters of mutual interest with the British meteorological office.

THERE is a carpentry school at Gloucester, Massachusetts, which is taught by a Miss Hovey, and is the first attempt at industrial education in connection with the public schools of New England.

EX-SECRETARY BORIE says that he undertook his trip with General Grant for the benefit of his health, but that in this respect it was a failure, on account of the exertion, the heat, and the many dinners.

WHEN Governor Foote was going to fight his duel with Prentice the latter, who had a sligat lisp, said to a boy up a tree near the field of honor: "Look out, bub; the Governor thoots wild and he may hit thee."

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* explains that Mr. James E. Murdock does not intend to return to the stage except on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of his first public appearance, which was in Philadelphia.

FLORENCE MARRYATT, who was recently divorced from Mr. Church, has married Lieutenant Colonel Francis Lean, late of the Royal Marine Light Infantry. Florence Marryatt is the daughter of the novelist, Captain Marryatt.

A GRANDSON of Henry Clay, who bears his name, is the prosecuting attorney of the City Court of Louisville, Ky. The other day he assaulted a reporter, who had made legitimate comments upon his official conduct, and was fined $25 for the offence.

THE Washington *Post* avers that during the debate on the Army bill, when Senator Conkling rose in the night session to make a speech, all the reporters, nearly forty in number, at once left from the gallery, and remained away as long as he was speaking.

IT is said that Baron Lionel Rothschild has left behind him £3,000,000 of personal estate, quite a windfall for the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the probate duty will amount to no less than £88,500. The duty is £18,500 on the first million and £15,000 for every million afterward.

THE three children of Senator Hill, of Colorado, are gifted with great health and strength. "I ascribe their fine development to their being allowed plenty of sleep in their childhood, and never being allowed to keep late hours," said the senator to some one remarking upon their beauty.

THE *Whitehall Review* says: "To the Baroness Burdett-Coutts England is eternally indebted for countless acts of generosity; 'we are all proud of her.' Her noble heart was touched the moment the truth about our soldiers in pestilential Africa was laid bare, and her response was worthy of her. 'Now the first thing to do is to let Sir Garnet Wolseley have some money. Here is £1,000—give it to him at once!' "

THE Hotel de Ville, Paris, the reconstruction of which was begun in 1873, is approaching completion. The architects promise that by July the masonry will be completed as far as the cornice, in 1880 the roof and rough casting will be completed, and at the beginning of 1881 the Municipal Council and bureaus may again take possession of their old home. It is estimated that the sum originally appropriated for the building will not be exceeded. But the sum to be expended on statues; and other works of art is still under discussion.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE.

Its Perils as Illustrated in the Mrs. Hull Murder.

The arrest of the real murderer of Mrs. Hull of New York, was a most timely vindication for the aged and unfortunate husband of the murdered lady. A general suspicion was growing up he was the murderer, and although not under arrest, he was watched by the police. The *World* refers to this, and cites a strange case in England:

Almost the only considerations which those who believed in the innocence of Dr. Hull were able to adduce as inconsistent with the supposition of his guilt were that the adequacy of his motive was not made out, and that he was physically incapable of committing such a murder. In other words, of the three elements of capacity, opportunity and motive which must be established by circumstantial evidence, that of capacity was apparently lacking, and motive was not proved. But it so happens that a murder was committed some thirty years ago at night in a gentleman's house in the south of England, and finally confessed by the murderer, in which every one of these three elements was apparently so lacking that nothing but his own blunders would ever have brought the crime home to him. The story is so interesting in itself as well as so suggestive that it is worth repeating. The shipwreck of an Indiaman cast upon the shore a passenger who was taken to a country house near by, the owner of which, a man of fortune, had for many years been confined to his chair by gout. The host recognized in the man whom this chance had committed to his hospitality a schoolfellow with whom long years before he had had a bitter school-boy's quarrel, and who had "pecked" upon him. Old times were revived, and the host recalled this childish grievance only to laugh it off. He devoted himself to entertaining his accidental guest and the evening passed off agreeably. When bedtime came the host was wheeled to his chamber and the stranger was shown to a room on the floor above that inhabited by his disabled acquaintance of yore so strangely once more stumbled upon. In this room on the next morning he was found dead, with a hideous gash across his throat. As it was evident that the man had been murdered, a suspicion, much like that which attached to Dr. Hull, was fastened upon a maid-servant who slept upon the same floor with the murdered man. The girl was arraigned and a case was made out against her as the only person possible to be suspected. Her master, a local magistrate, naturally took a special interest in avenging the murder of his guest, pushed the inquiry, and a conviction seemed inevitable. But somewhat to the annoyance of the prosecuting counsel, who thought the case complete, he insisted upon asking and reiterating in a curiously persistent way the question whether the maid had heard no noise during the night. At last she suddenly remembered and stated that at a certain hour of the night she had been disturbed in her sleep by a slight noise in the passage before her door "like dragging a dog." From this point seized and pressed by the defense new light grew and broadened until the disabled man, who had to be lifted from his chair and who had no motive conceivable to any person engaged in the inquiry for injuring his guest and his old friend, confessed the murder! The memory of his childish wrong had grown stronger within him as he sate at meat with the boy, now become an old man, who had wronged him. It came on him like a passion in his bed, until the lust of revenge at last mastered not only his mind but the very infirmities of his body. He dropped out of bed, found and took a razor and dragged himself with agony on all fours up the staircase and into the room where his guest and enemy lay, to do murder upon him. The case is one of the most impressive of the long list of warnings against that over-confidence in "circumstantial evidence" which would have acquitted him without a doubt or a question to commit the judicial murder of his servant, and which now again in our own city, but for the capture and confession of the real murderer, must have done a grievous and irreparable wrong to the husband of Mrs. Hull.

LONDON POLICE.

A Comparison With the Force of an American Village.

(London Letter Philadelphia Times.)

A few details of the difference between the London and the Philadelphia police may interest your readers. The Lord Mayor of the city of London, which has a population of perhaps 100,000 souls, gets $48,500 a year, but serves only one year, while Mr. Stokely has $5,000 for the same time, serves I do not know how many years and unfortunately is not called my Lord. The combined metropolitan and city of London police amount to a little over 11,050 men, and the people they guard are variously estimated at 3,500,000 to 4,000,000, giving a proportion of 1 policeman to about 350 inhabitants. The Philadelphia police, all told, are 1,300, and taking the population at 975,000 the proportion may be estimated at 1 to 750. Of the total number of 11,000 police in London 800 are in the city proper and 10,340 in the Metropolitan force. Of these latter Colonel Henderson is Chief Commissioner, at a salary for life of £2,163, or $10,500, whereas Chief Jones gets only $2,325, and that not for life. A patrolman here gets 21 to 27 shillings, say an average of $6 a week, but for life; in Philadelphia he has $800 a year, but may go out at each change of administration.

Every one of the eleven metropolitan police courts of London has two magistrates and a chief clerk, each of the former having a life salary of $7,300 and the latter $2,500. You will notice that the pay of the lower grades of police is less in London than in Philadelphia, the patrolmen getting not half so much, but as the rank increases the English have far the best of it. Does any magistrate in Philadelphia make in a year half of the $7,300 that his brother in London has for permanent income? This dissimilarity in the increase of pay may be observed in comparing the various grades of the army and navy, and indeed of all the officials in the United States with those in Great Britain.

Death at a Dance.

(Sioux City Special to the Inter Ocean.

Last week, during a dance at Ida Grove that followed a festival, a death occurred which was most startling and appalling to the hundreds assembled. Mr. Benan Murray, who had remarked to several that he never enjoyed himself better, was in the act of swinging his partner, his wife, when he fell back dead. An overdose of chloral, which he had been in the habit of taking to quiet his nerves, is supposed to have been the cause.

ARE THE CHILDREN HOME?

Each day, when the glow of sunset
Fades in the western sky,
And the wee ones, tired of playing,
Go tripping lightly by,
I steal away from my husband,
Asleep in his easy chair,
And watch from the open doorway
Their faces fresh and fair.

Alone in the dear old homestead
That once was full of life;
Ringing with girlish laughter,
Echoing boyish strife.
We two are waiting together;
And oft, as the shadows come,
With tremulous voice he calls me,
"It is night! are the children home?"

"Yes, love," I answered him gently,
"They're all home long ago,"
And I sing, in my quivering treble,
A song so soft and low,
Till the old man drops to slumber,
With his head upon his hand,
And I tell to myself the number
At home in a better land.

Home, where never a sorrow
Shall dim their eyes with tears,
Where the smile of God is on them,
Through all the summer years,
I know, yet my arms are empty
That fondly folded seven,
And the mother heart within me
Is almost starved for heaven.

Sometimes, in the dusk of evening,
I only shut my eyes,
And the children are all about me,
A vision from the skies;
The babe whose dimpled fingers
Lost the way to my breast,
And the beautiful ones, the angels,
Passed to the world of the blest.

A breath, and the vision is lifted
Away on wings of light,
And again we two are together,
All alone in the night,
They tell me he's failing,
But I smiled at idle fears;
He is only back with the children,
In the dear and peaceful years.

And still as the summer sunset
Fades away in the west,
And the wee ones, tired of playing,
Go trooping home to rest,
My husband calls from his corner,
"Say, love! have the children come?"
And I answer, with eyes uplifted,
"Yes, dear! they are all at home!"

THE ROTHSCHILD CROESUSES.

The Baron Rothschild and His Successor and Heir.

Business Habits—Strict Discipline Maintained in the Family—Business of the House Carefully Subdivided.

[Correspondence of New York Tribune.]

LONDON, June 6.—Baron Lionel de Rothschild, who died this week, was a person whose life might have furnished an invaluable study to biologists, said one of the family to me one day—a man who was in the most intimate and constant relations with him—"He has lived for seventeen years by sheer force of will." It used to be alleged that the Baron had a paralytic stroke. He never had anything of the kind, save at the last perhaps, for the papers describe the shock which carried him off as internal paralysis which I doubt. But for seventeen years he has been a cripple from a disease in the nature of rheumatic gout, affecting the joints of the lower limbs. During all that time he has seldom walked. At first he was able to move about, but the least exercise caused him so much pain that he gradually gave it up altogether. But he never gave up business, nor relaxed the iron control which belongs by tradition to the head of the great house of money-changers. He was usually carried or supported from one room to another by two attendants. On his best days he would sometimes struggle along for a few steps on his own legs, but these occasions of late years were rare; and the pain he suffered was distressing. He had to bear violent headaches also. He came down to breakfast, sometimes, saying he had not slept, and that as his head was worse than usual, he thought he would go into the city a little earlier than usual, and would be lifted into his carriage as soon as breakfast was done. That was his idea of relaxation, or his notion of a remedy for his ills. Excepting on Saturday and Sunday, the Jewish and Christain Sabbaths, when all the business of the house stopped, or on such other holidays as closed the Exchange, he was never once absent from business during all these years of illness and misery. He saw much company, but latterly it was the two elder sons, Sir Nathaniel and Alfred, with whom the outer world came most often in contact.

Whether it was paralysis which killed him may, as I said, be doubted. It is more likely to have been the Khedive of Egypt. The coupons due June 1st on the Doisa loan were passed. A public notification was given that they would be passed. Everybody knew that the failure of payment was due to the bad faith and shameless rascality of the Turkish Pasha who plundered Egypt with one hand and the European creditors of Egypt with the other. But such an incident was new in the history of the house, and it bore heavily on the old man's mind. He was in such a state that few cared to approach him, and nothing is more likely than that the exasperating and worry and anger, acting on a system long since shattered, proved too much for what strength remained in him.

The scepter passes to his son, Sir Nathaniel de Rothschild. In accordance with the rule of a family governed by rules, he becomes chief, not only of the English family but of the Rothschilds of the Continent. Until his father's death he was not even a partner in the business. The partnership question was raised at the time of the Suez Canal shares transaction, when the Rothschilds acted as brokers for Lord Beaconsfield's government, at a price which put $1,250,000 into their pockets as a direct commission, and perhaps twice as much indirectly by means of that dealing in shares which their early knowledge of the business enabled them to carry on without risk of loss. Sir Nathaniel being then as now a member of Parliament, it was urged that he had forfeited his seat under a law which forbids the awarding of any government contract to any partner in a firm holding a seat in the House. It was found necessary to explain to the public one of the family regulations usually kept a secret and it appeared that Sir Nathaniel de Rothschield was only his father's clerk. He had, nevertheless, an intimate knowledge of the business, and may easily enough assume control of it, and accept the responsibility of those gigantic financial transactions which, in one form or another, the house is always engaged in. With the Rothschilds, as with other great governments, the smooth and sure performance of multifarious duties depends largely on their trained subordinates. The permanent secretaries and heads of departments in England answer accurately enough to the cashiers and other functionaries of the houses of Rothschild, here and elsewhere. There is a well known story which may serve as an illustration: A Swedish financier presents himself to the Baron with a project for the working of some fresh mines in his country. The Baron touches a bell, summons to his presence a certain subordinate and says to him, "Tell this gentleman what I think about Swedish iron." A story less known—I think never printed—shows the other side, the personal familiarity with the financial and political condition of Europe necessarily in possession of the chief. Many years ago, when Lord Beaconsfield was still Mr. Disraeli, he approached the late Sir Anthony de Rothschild with a preliminary proposal for a loan to an European State. The circumstances were such, said Mr. Disraeli, that he could not communicate, event confidentially, the name of the power for which he was acting, but he desired to know whether the idea of a loan, on exceptionally advantageous terms, would be entertained. Sir Anthony replied: "I will tell you if you will answer three questions, viz., the amount of present indebtedness of the power you represent; the form in which it is held, and the rate of interest." The three answers were given, whereupon Sir Anthony at once said: "The loan you want is for two Two Sicilies; we can have nothing to do with it." In less than three months Garibaldi had entered Naples.

No one man, be his position what it may, can hold the keys to so many secrets as the Rothschilds hold, and it is part of their success that they are so closely united and so perfectly disciplined. No individual sets up his will against the will of the family. No one house takes a line against the joint opinion of all the houses. They are, to all intents and purposes, a clan, ruled by a chief and a council, and are the standing exception to the maxim that councils of war do not fight. Inside the London family, the discipline is said to have been, if anything more strict than abroad. The Baron exacted from his sons absolute, unquestioning, almost servile submission, not merely in relation to business matters, but in every relation of life. A marriage of one of the sons against his will would have been impossible. Anybody familiar with the gossip of society can give you a striking instance of this filial docility. And society is already beginning to wonder whether the Baron's death will make any difference in this case, whether the son in question still wishes, and if he still wishes, will be permitted, to marry the lady whom his father denied to him. It is supposed that the prohibition holds even after death, and that the will of the dead man is stronger than the passion of the living.

Family control extended even to the turf. Mr. Leopold Rothschild, as you have no doubt heard, is the "Mr. Acton" who won the Derby last week with Sir Bevys, a despised outsider and whose gains on that event are put down at the comfortable figure of $250,000. Everybody who knew anything about racing matters knew who it was who hid himself under this pseudonym, and if there has been any secret about it, the sight of the Rothschild colors worn by his jockeys would have disclosed the owner's identity. Racing, moreover, has long been a family habit, and Mr. Leopold Rothschild is not a man who need set up any mystery in such a matter. However, it suited his father that the son's name should not appear in the papers or in the official list as owning running horses. It suited him none the less to continue racing as a commercial speculation and it is understood that the expenses of Mr. Leopold Rothschild's stud appear as an item in the family ledger, whence it follows that his winnings also would have to be divided with his kin. Leopold is the youngest son. It is one of the odd customs of this family that the youngest son, who in other families usually have to work the hardest, should be relieved of most of the cares and toils of business. The elders have slaved in New-Court ever since they grew up, which has not prevented Sir Nathaniel from going into politics, nor Alfred from becoming an ornament of society and a friend of the Prince of Wales.

The social position of the Rothschilds is a very high one: higher among the Gentiles than the people of their own faith. We are in the habit of thinking that wealth counts before everything with the Jews. But it does not. They have a social hierarchy of their own, and the Rothschilds are by no means at the summit, though in their charities to their own people they are said to be foremost. The Montefiores—to name only one family—are people of far greater consideration in the Hebrew community than the Rothschilds. But London society knows and cares nothing about the distribution of rank outside of its own circle. In that society the immense wealth of the Rothschilds long since gave them a commanding place. They have been able to boast of the friendship of royalty for more than one generation; and of all that follows from such friendship in England. The Rothschild mansion in Piccadilly is one of the centers of London fashion. There is, perhaps, nothing more striking in all the West End than the position and preeminence of this pile. It stands next to Apsley House—the house built by a grateful nation for the Duke of Wellington—and towers high above it. I won't say that its greatest size and splendor are typical of the plutocratic worship which has in part superceded the more purely aristocratic religion which once held sway in the islands. But there the two houses are, and anybody may look at them and compare them, and make his own reflections.

—The horse is *an expensive animal to keep*. Three feeds of oats per day of four quarts each amounts to 137 bushels per year, worth say $48. I estimate the hay he will consume at $50 for the same time, shoeing $5, care $15 at the lowest, interest on his cost (say $150) $10 50, loss by wear, increased age and liability to accident and disease $7—giving $135 50 as the yearly cost of keeping one horse, from which I should deduct $10 as the value of the manure he could make. Many farm-horses are kept at half this expense, but even then the cost of keeping six will make a gap in the profits. Three good, prompt-stepping horses, well fed and eared for, will do the work of five that are aged, crippled and debilitated.

Ice Making Down South.

(From the Savannah News.)

Few people have a correct notion of the extent to which artificial ice is being manufactured in the South. The success of the process employed has been so marked that from Florida to Texas the machines are being put in operation at frequent intervals. The actual cost of manufacturing ice on the St. John's River is said to be but 70 cents a ton, including the storage and delivery. As Northern ice used to retail at from $10 to $15 a ton there, it is plain that a handsome profit remains for the manufacturer after putting his price so low as to drive all natural competition from the market. One of the machines, in which ammonia is used to do the freezing, turns out ten tons of ice daily, in the form of blocks about two and a half feet long and ten inches in thickness. The congelation is perfect, and many are said to prefer ice thus made to that formed in the laboratory of nature.

WHO?

Who is the sweetest baby
That ever said "A-goo?"
Who is the dearest baby,
With eyes so soft and blue?
Who is the prettiest baby?
I think I know. Do you?

Who has the softest golden
Little rings of hair?
Who has the rosiest cheeks and
The smoothest forehead fair?
Who has the sweetest kisses,
Enough of them and to spare?

Who has the cunningest fingers,
And who the pinkest of toes?
Who has a mouth like a rose-bud,
And who the daintiest nose?
And who is as sweet altogether
As the very sweetest rose?

Who has the prettiest dimples,
Dancing in chin and cheek?
And who is learning the dearest
Of all dear names to speak?
And whose blue eyes are learning
Mamma's dear eyes to seek?

Ah! surely, there's only one answer
To the questions asked you here;
Only one true, glad answer,
Awaiting the mother's ear,
Who is the prince of babies?
Why, of course, my baby dear?

Mary D. Brine in the Independent.

SUMNER IN EUROPE.

His Anecdotes About the Distinguished People he met There.

[Harper's Magazine.]

But my object at present is to show what a delight it was to hear Sumner tell anecdotes of his experience of English life after he had returned from his first joyous visit to England, and when he was still a young man, full of enthusiasm for literature, as well as for jurisprudence, and thoroughly enjoying, in endless talk with chance visitors, the leisure of a lawyer without clients, before the lawyer had been tempted to publicly appear in the field of either philanthropic enterprise or political discussion. Laying his head far back on his chair, and indolently stretching his long legs to the full length of their possible extension, he would discourse for hours on every subject and every personage which the questions of his visitors aroused in his singularly tenacious memory. "Did you meet Talfourd, Mr. Sumner, while you were in England?" "Oh yes; and that reminds me of a ludicrous incident connected with Dr. Channing's sending him his lecture on temperance. Channing, you know, was captivated, as all of us were, by Talfourd's exquisite tragedy of 'Ion.' Well; he sent his pamphlet to Talfourd, with the full assurance that the author of such a dramatic poem would gladly receive a lecture so full of moral truths, but the good doctor forgot to prepay the postage. In the condition of the postage laws at that time the sum demanded for it was very large, and Talfourd refused to take it from the office. Meanwhile it was exhibited among the letters and documents uncalled for; and at last the envelope became so torn that the subject as well as the name of the person to whom it was addressed, became visible to the public eye. Talfourd was unmercifully quizzed by the members of his special club on his unwillingness to take from the office such a precious document, especially as its subject indicated that it had some particular reference to him. I happened to be at the club one night, or rather morning, when Talfourd came in from the house of commons, which had just adjourned. After calling for broiled bones and claret, he beckoned me to his table and asked some questions regarding this Dr. Channing. Of course I told him what a noble philanthropist Channing was, and how greatly he was esteemed by the best men in the United States. 'Well, Sumner,' was his reply, 'I wish if you see him on your return you would beg him to send me no more of his pamphlets without paying the postage; and you may add, though it be at the expense of my character for sobriety, though it be impeached, that I belong, like my friend Charles Lamb, to the tipsy school.'"

And then, perhaps, the querist might be one who had heard of the breakfasts where men of letters met each other at the table of Samuel Rogers. "Have you ever, Mr. Sumner, been present at one of these?" "Many times," was the reply; "but you must not be deluded with the idea that the feeling among the persons invited to them was always cordial and friendly. I remember, on one occasion, after we had sat down to the table, Rogers remarked that a prominent lawyer and writer whom he named, though invited, had not yet appeared. Then came a series of bitter sarcasms directed at the absent but expected guest, to which the host blandly contributed his full share. Suddenly the object of this combined attack entered the room, and Rodgers rose from his chair, shook hands with him in his most charming way, and added, 'Ah! my dear——, how glad we are to see you! We were just speaking of you as you came in!'" Sumner, indeed, keenly perceived the organized hypocrisy which constitutes the formal politeness at great London dinner and breakfast parties, and knew how much conceit, envy, hatred and malice may be expressed without any violation of "good manners."

Again, some visitor might ask: "Did you ever meet Macauley?" And Sumner would answer: "That reminds me of a curious circumstance in my London experience. At a dinner at Lord Lansdowne's the question of codification came up for discussion, and I was appealed to as an American to give what information I could as to how far the laws of the separate States and United States had been harmonized into a general code. I answered in general terms. A gentleman who sat opposite to me at the table, and who had not spoken before, then began to put to me a series of questions. They were so searching, and were so evidently intended to get at the root of the matter, that I was driven from point to point, knowing all the time that I must in the end come to the exact, the real advance that our country had made in this direction. This terrible fellow was content with no generalities. His penetrating analysis went pitilessly on, every new question presenting new difficulties for me to clear up; but while I was drawing on all my sources of information to answer him, I felt confident in my own mind that the questioner was Macauley, though I was then ignorant of the fact that he had returned from India. And I was right. It was Macaulay. He was fresh from his great work on the India penal code, and knew more about codification than any English lawyer at the table. And, by the way, perhaps you have heard of the sarcasms that his legal opponents launched against that code. And I was told in legal circles that, though it had cost the Government a guinea a word, it was utterly impracticable." And it may be added here that Macaulay's code, with some modifications, has only been recently adopted by the Indian government. It had to undergo a storm of opposition lasting forty years before its merits were recognized.

The defect of Sumner as a relator of such memories as these was his disposition to be too minute and circumstantial in his narrative. His imaginative memory was roused when he was asked any question as to his intercourse with an eminent man, and he recalled in a dreamy way the irrelevant incidents which were connected with it. Thus he would consume ten minutes in telling a story which a man like Choate would have flashed upon his hearer in one.

The Sand Blast.

(Portland Argus.)

Among the wonderful and useful inventions of the times is the common sand blast. Suppose you desire a piece of marble for a gravestone; you cover the stone with a sheet of wax no thicker than a wafer, then cut in the wax the name, date, &c., leaving the marble exposed. Now pass it under the blast and the wax will not be injured at all, but the sand will cut letters deep into the stone.

Or, if you desire raised letters, a flower or other emblem, cut the letters, flowers, &c., in wax and stick them upon the stone; then pass the stone under the blast and the sand will cut it away. Remove the wax and you have the raised letters.

Take a piece of French plate glass, say two feet by six, and cover it over with fine lace; pass it under the blast, and not a thread of the lace will be injured, but the sand will cut deep into the glass wherever it is not covered by the lace. Now remove the lace and you have every delicate and beautiful figure raised upon the glass.

In this way beautiful figures of all kinds are cut in glass, and at a small expense. The workmen can hold their hands under the blast without harm, even when it is rapidly cutting away the hardest glass, iron or stone, but they must look out for finger nails, for they will be whittled off right hastily.

If they put on steel thimbles to protect the nails, it will do little good, for the sand will soon whittle them away; but if they wrap a piece of soft cotton around them they are safe. You will at once see the philosophy of it. The sand whittles away and destroys any hard substance, even glass, but does not affect substances that are soft and yielding like wax, cotton or fine lace, or even the human hand.

CROSSING THE DARK RIVER.

How It Feels to be Overdosed With Morphine—The Exact Experience of Dissolution

(New York Star.)

One frequently hears, nowadays, of the injection or medicines in the veins, by means of a hypodermic syringe, as one of the new fashioned modes of cure. My own experience in the matter, limited as it is, may be useful as a warning both to physicians and sufferers, and it may be interesting, first, because it is real, secondly, as we must all die some time or other. I suppose most of us wonder now and then how it will feel. Now, if what I went through with was not death, it was at least so near it that as far as physical sensation went it was practically the same thing.

I had been ill for some time suffering from frequent returns of severe pains, which the doctors thought might be neuralgia, or might be something else. At any rate, they could not hit upon the medicines either to relieve these pains or to prevent their recurrence. Meantime, while they were experimenting, I was getting weak and thin; so it was determined to try and ease me of my misery, if even only for a time, in hopes that nature would gather a little strength, and perhaps succeed in doing what the doctors had failed in—curing me.

I had a great objection to taking opium on account of its well known injurious effects, and I had borne a great deal of the pain rather than take it. The doctors, however, overcame my objections by assuring me that the injection of morphine under the skin was not attended with the same injury to the constitution, and was usually more efficacious in cases like mine than any other way of taking this drug. Accordingly I was furnished with a very small syringe, which would hold just the right dose, to the end of which was attached a sharp pointed gold tube about the size of a sailor's needle. A small bottle of morphine was also provided, and I promised faithfully to use it according to directions on the return of severe pain. My medical attendant was very anxious to try it then and there himself, but as at the time of his visit I was enjoying an interval of ease, I would not consent to this, feeling confident—as, indeed, he himself did—of my capacity to administer it, and being without any anxiety as to the result.

That night, before going to bed, several twinges which had been at me for an hour or more gave unmistakable warning of another night of sleepless torment, unless I could find relief somewhere. Of course I though of the little syringe. If I had had any apprehensions about the effects, I certainly should have had some assistance at hand; but I am an unimaginative individual, taking things as they come, so I said good night, went to my room, and locked the door as usual. When my preparations for the night were complete, I took my new friend out of its pretty little morocco case, and filled the syringe only about two-thirds full of the solution, for such were my doctor's orders, and as I had never previously taken morphine in any way, it is to this precaution I probably owe my life. Then, according to instruction, I pinched up a piece of the calf of my leg tightly between the finger and thumb of my left hand, inserted the point of the tube under the skin with a dexterity which, I remember, pleased me at the time, as I thought what a skillful surgeon might have been lost to suffering humanity by the untoward circumstances of my early life, and gently introduced into my system the magic fluid which was to relieve me of all suffering. It did it with a vengeance, and with unexpected rapidity, too.

The first sensation was as of something not belonging to me crawling under my skin, and mounting rapidly up my backbone, spreading thence all over my body as it went. This was not at all painful to me, nor was I at all alarmed by it, though certainly very peculiar. I took it all at first as part of the program, and troubled myself no more about it than so far as to hastily unlock the door, thinking: "There is no telling how long I shall sleep, and If I don't open the door, in the morning they'll be frightened."

By this time the crawling feeling had mounted the back of my neck. I could trace it as it moved, my limbs were beginning to refuse to serve me; I was obliged to totter to the bed without putting out my light, for though not the least sleepy I should have fallen had I not helped myself by chairs and tables. There I lay, eyes wide open, senses all alive, quite out of pain, but no idea of going to sleep. When the crawling thing, whatever it was, reached the back of my head, it seemed to give a slight blow to that part, and immediately I lost all power over my limbs. Still I retained perfect consciousness. I heard the movements going on in different parts of the house. I saw the moon rise and peer in at one of the windows, and I remembered with a slight feeling of annoyance, that, about midnight, the light would come in full upon my bed through another window, the curtain of which I had neglected to pull down. If I had seen burglars breaking into the room I could not have moved nor spoken. I was not troubled about this, however, nor indeed much about anything else on earth. I watched my symptoms with care and interest, and felt certain I was not going to sleep, though what was coming next I could not guess. The only feeling of concern about anything that I remember was a thought that arose in my mind like this: "What a horrible fuss Effie will make when she finds me in this state." Even this did not trouble me much, for it really did not seem to be any business of mine.

By degrees, but so slowly as to be hardly noticeable, I lost all consciousness of my extremities. At first, though I could not control them, I was quite aware that I had hands and feet, as a man in perfect health knows it without either touching them or feeling pleasure or pain in them. Now I seemed to lose them, to go from them, or rather shrink from them, as from sensible contact with a foreign body, more into myself. This peculiar loss of consciousness extended very gradually up my limbs. Still I had my senses, my eyes were open, I could see everything around me, I could hear as well as ever, my mind was clear and perfectly tranquil. I was neither frightened nor agitated, nor anxious, nor, I must confess, was I impressed with any peculiar solemnity attaching to the occasion. Perhaps this was owing to my habitual matter-of-fact disposition. I seemed to myself just as complete without any arms and legs as when I had them.

Little by little I lost my body, and with equal indifference. Whether my heart ceased to beat and my lungs to breathe at this time I cannot tell you, for I had no means of knowing, but if they had I did not seem to miss them. Soon I was gone up to my neck. Then, and not till then, my senses began to grow dim. First, my sight, not as by the closing of my eyes, but objects disappeared, leaving only the impression of light upon the eye; then that too, faded, and finally no consciousness of the organ remained. My hearing was still with me, or I with it, whichever you prefer to say. Soon it, too, left me. Head, face, body, senses, all seemed gone—everything except a feeling of weight in my tongue, and a round spot in the back of my head There I had previously felt the blow, when my tongue went, and the round spot was all that was left, yet this seemed just as absolutely and completely me as ever my whole body had been.

This state continued apparently a long while, during which I remember wondering what Dr. S. would say when he saw me, hoping he would not meet with any annoyance about his share of the transaction. As to anxiety about worldly or any other affairs, fear for the future, memory instantaneously flashing before me the events of my whole life down to the minutest particulars—as we are told it sometimes does—I had no such experience, and I admit I cannot now contemplate the state I was then in with anything like the composure I felt at the time, though I distinctly thought to myself: "This certainly is the last;" yet it was with something of relief at its being so well over.

Even that consciousness of existence went, and there was nothing in place of it for I know not how long. The whole affair, from the first injection of the morphine to the complete loss of sensibility seemed to me to last some five or six hours; but, of course, I cannot be sure that I am right, as I had nothing to measure time by except my own sensations.

The next thing I have any idea of was the feeling of external warmth applied to my cold body. This I felt all over me at once. Then came a terrible struggle within me, but in which I seemed to have no will—it was probably the first attempt of the involuntary organs to commence their work again. It was very distressing, and if I had known how to get away from it, I would have done so. At last I became aware of people moving about me and of warm sunshine around me. With a terrific effort I opened my eyes and saw where I was—out on the veranda, upon which my own room opened, with the warm morning sun and fresh breeze pouring their beneficent influences upon me.

For dear Effie was by my side, not making the "horrible fuss" I had supposed she would, but, white and silent, vigorously rubbing me as if her own life depended on it, while the tall, cornstalk figure of Dr. S. was hovering over me, performing some most extraordinary antics, while I was afterward informed were the most approved artificial methods of restoring respiration. I drew a feeble, gasping sigh.

"Water, doctor, water!" cried Effie; "he is alive. Dash it over his head and neck." She raised me in her arms as she spoke, turning my face to the breeze. I think I should have choked but for that cool wind blowing over me. A dash of cold water made me draw a long, deep breath, and set my heart and lungs at their regular work again. So I "came too," as people call it, and a very disagreeable process it is—much more so than "going off," if I may judge by my own experience of the two.

I was very ill all that day; as weak as a little child, and for days I could not walk across the room without staggering like a drunken man. By degrees I got quite over it, but I think I shall carry with me to my grave the horrible impression of what I suffered in coming back to life.

It seems Effie came to my room in the morning to see why I did not come to breakfast, and found me lying on the bed, cold, and apparently quite lifeless. I suppose, in fact, I must have looked very terribly, and really dead, for I can never get her to talk about it. The poor little woman, when I force the subject upon her, cries: "Don't, don't! I never thought to have seen that sight and lived to talk with you about it," and she grows so white I am forced to give it up.

Dr. S. says when he first saw me he certainly thought that I was dead. I believe he has never since prescribed the hypodermic use of morphine.

—It is folly to keep old sheep. They should be turned off to the butcher in their prime. It does not take half the amount to fatten them. When they get old and thin, in order to put them in the condition for slaughter, the whole structure must be rebuilt. Four sets of lambs are all any ewe should bear; this will bring her to five years, and this is the age, when, with a little extra care, she will round up to a full carcass. Exceptions may be made when the breed is scarce, and the blood is more durable than anything else.

LOOK before you leap in business, and think before you swallow—in medicine; but know once for all that Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills are preeminently the Liver-regulator and Blood-purifier of the day.

FANNIE FORRESTOR'S BIRD.

[When a daughter was born to Mrs. Judson, the far-famed Fannie Forrestor, at Maulonain, where she resided with her husband, a missionary of the cross, she is said to have penned the following exquisite poem.]

Ere last year's moon had left the sky,
A birdling sought my Indian nest,
And folded, oh! so lovingly,
Her tiny wings upon my breast.

From morn till evening's purple tinge,
In winsome helplessness she lies,
Two rose leaves with a silken fringe,
Shut softly on her starry eyes.

There's not in India lovelier bird;
Broad earth owns not a happier nest;
Oh, God, Thou hast a fountain stirred,
Whose waters never more shall rest!

This beautiful, mysterious thing,
This seeming visitant from Heaven,
This bird, with the immortal wing,
To me, to me, Thy hand has given.

The pulse first caught its tiny stroke,
The blood its crimson hue, from mine;
This life, which I have dared invoke,
Henceforth is parallel with Thine.

A silent awe is in my room—
I tremble with delicious fear;
The future, with its light and gloom,
Time and eternity are here.

Doubts—hopes, in eager tumult rise:
Hear, oh, my God! one earnest prayer;
Room for my bird in Paradise,
And give her angel plumage there.

FARM AND GARDEN.

CONTROLLING COLTISHNESS—The following from the London *Live Stock Journal*, will be of service:

Restiveness is sometimes, but rarely, hereditary; more often arises from imperfect breaking; very frequently from being left, week after week, well fed in a loose box without exercise. It is quite impossible to say what will cure restiveness; but the first remedy to try is work. If the animal is old, and confirmed in vice, it requires the assistance of a master of Arts in matters equestrian. But very often, if the first symptoms are checked, the cure will be neither long nor difficult. A gentleman who has been breeding and breaking horses for more than forty years, always lunges his colts carefully, not brutally before he puts them in harness the first time. The are kept standing and are driven in harness, without vehicles attached, for several days before they are tackled to the break. So, also, if a horse after being idle for some time shows any sign of having forgotton his breaking lesson, he is first lunged bare-back until he sweats, then with a rider on him, and afterwards his days work in the middle of a cart-team where he is not asked to draw many pounds. These seem trifles, but it must be remembered that the very best horses the soonest become above themselves. Many a first rate animal, that would be pronounced by a timid driver or rider as dangerous when first mounted or driven after being at Tattersall's from Friday to Monday, would be found a perfect joy and delight after two or three days regular work. Magnificent animals are spoiled by overfeeding, want of exercise and brutal repression.

COCKROACHES.—The editor of *The Scientific Record* reports that he has tried with perfect satisfaction the following plan with cockroaches. It was furnished to his journal by a correspondent who declared that he cleared two kitchens—which after dark would be "alive" with the disgusting insects—at an expense of 5 cents, and the requisite persistence:

I take any queensware bowl or vessel with vertical smooth sides, not less than two inches in height, and, placing it in such spots as the roaches run, put it in about a tablespoonful of molasses. Then I lean six or seven small pieces of boards or sticks, 8 or 10 inches long, against the upper edge of the vessel, making a bridge from the floor to the top of the bowl. The roaches, attracted by the smell of the molasses, run up these sticks and tumble down into the molasses and, being unable to climb the smooth sides of the bowl, are safely ensconsed for a dose of boiling hot water next morning. A nightly repetition of this trapping process for ten days or two weeks will effect a complete riddance of these abominable nuisances, and, what is more, judging by former experiences, years will elapse before the house will again be stocked.

THE SADDLE HORSE ON THE FARM.—The memory of man extendeth to the day, says the Nashville *American*, when the boys on the farm were proud to ride a fine young horse to church or to see the girls. He took pride in the colts, and taught them to move freely under the saddle, and above all, when the colt was broken, he was taught to walk. Now the boy must have a fine buggy and harness, and the colt must show his style and speed all the time. The boy is in too great a hurry to allow the colt to walk. The colt, buggy and boy are soon a used up set, by fast driving. The whole business of buggy riding by farmers' boys is expensive, extravagant and demoralizing. Not one farmer in ten can afford such a turnout for the lad. Many of them buy a buggy and let it stand in the sun and storm. They are too poor to have a horse for vehicles. Such men cannot afford the luxury of a buggy. If we could return to the fashion of riding more on horseback, we would save millions to the farmers, and the boys and girls would develop better forms, and have better health. Any lazy lout can ride in a buggy, but to be a graceful rider on horseback, one must have some energy and get-up in his nature. There is life and health in riding on horseback. The whole system feels the invigorating effect of it. The rider and the horse catch the fire of sympathy and excitement in the run, or fast paces, and every nerve and muscle of the body is brought into healthful, invigorating play. The mania for trotting horses has been felt on every farm in the land. The country is full of road horses that some man or boy loves to pull the strings on. They are usually poor saddle horses, slow walkers, and rough. We need a reform. The place to begin is in breeding a class of horses of good size, style and action; that can move freely in more than one gait. The well knit horse of good style and action, suitable for the hunter or a carriage, will bring better prices than our average horse. The farmer will find it to his interest to raise a class of colts that the boys will like to ride. He can raise three or four fine saddle colts for what one buggy and harness will cost, and a fair saddle horse will bring more money than the average roadster.

RAISING PIGS.—The most important thing for the swine breeder at this season of the year is to get the greatest possible growth from his spring pigs. There is no period in the life of the hog when so great a return for the food consumed is possible as during the first six months and it is here that the advantages of skillful feeding are apparent. Unless great care be taken the growth of the pig will be seriously checked when it is from three to five weeks old. The milk of the dam, which was ample to promote a rapid growth in the litter of pigs during the first two or three weeks, is not sufficient to answer the demands of the same litter as they grow older; hence the pigs should early be taught to look elsewhere for a part of their sustenance. This is an easy matter. A little milk or nutritious food of any kind, in liquid form, placed conveniently by, where the pigs can have access to it at all times, but beyond the reach of the sow, will soon do the work, and it should be replenished frequently through the day. If this is attended to, there will be no "stunting" of the pigs at this critical period, and their growth will be uniform and rapid. A good clover pasture is a valuable adjunct and helps wonderfully. The true secret of successful pork making is to push the pig from the date of birth until it is big enough for the market; and the earlier the age at which this point can be reached, the greater is the return for the food consumed.

A slop made of corn and oats, ground in about equal parts, with a little oil-meal added, makes the best food for the sow while suckling, to increase the flow of milk; and this, with clover pasture and plenty of soaked corn during the summer, will promote a rapid and healthy growth of the pigs.—*Nat. Live Stock Journal, Chicago.*

THE REASON WHY BEES WORK IN THE DARK.—A lifetime might be spent in investigating the mysteries hidden in a bee-hive, and half the secrets would be undiscovered. The formation of the cell has long been a celebrated problem for the mathematician, whilst the changes which the honey undergoes, offer at least an equal interest to the chemist. Every one knows what honey fresh from the comb is like. It is a clear yellow syrup, without a trace of solid sugar in it. Upon straining, however, it gradually resumes a crystaline appearance; it candies, as the saying is, and ultimately becomes a solid lump of sugar. It has not been suspected that this change was due to to a photographic action; that the same agent which alters the molecular arrangement of the iodine of silver on the excited collodion plate, and determines the formation of camphor and iodine crystals in a bottle, causes the syrup honey to assume a crystaline form. This, however, is the case. M. Scheibler has enclosed honey in stoppered flasks, some of which he has kept in perfect darkness, while others have been exposed to the light. The invariable results have been that the sunned portion rapidly crystallized, while that kept in the dark has remained perfectly liquid. We now see why bees work in perfect darkness, and why they are so careful to obscure the glass windows which are sometimes placed in their hives. The existence of their young depends upon the liquidity of saccharine food presented to them; and if light were allowed access to the syrup it would gradually acquire a more or less solid consistency; it would seal up the cells, and in all probability prove fatal to the inmates of the hive.

FARM NOTES.

—In the United States fully two-thirds of the people are directly dependent on the soil for support, and of the 9,000,000 who are engaged in productive industries, over 6,000,000 are farmers.

—Indian corn charred into charcoal is said to be a most valuable condiment for poultry. It will put the hens in good health and cause a general toning up of the system, that will be seen in more and better eggs.

—Wheat-growing in Great Britain is slowly declining in area; the average yield has been increased from one to one and a half bushels in the past generation, five bushels within 100 years, and is now estimated at twenty-eight bushels.

—Never try to get a very heavy day's work out of a team. Moderate and steady going is what counts in a long race, and the farmer's race is a long one. It takes but a few hours, or even a few minutes, to so tax a horse that he is out of fix for months.

—Illinois has 800,000 milch cows. To properly care for them and their products required the labor of 40,000 men and 600,000 horses; while they demand for their subsistence the use of over 3,000,000 acres of land. Their total money value is placed at $124,800,000.

—A solution of one part of carbolic acid in 300 parts of water is recommended as affective for scab in sheep. A strong decoction of tobacco is a wash that is well known to shepherds. We should be glad to know if any of our sheep-growers have combined the two with effect and in what proportions.

—The yield of small fruits is estimated by Mr. Chas. A. Green in the proceedings of the Western New York Horticultural Society, as follows: For strawberries 300 bushels per acre a possible, and 200 bushels not an extraordinary yield. For raspberries, 100 bushels a satisfactory yield, although often above the average.

—In purchasing sheep it is judicious to select those that have been fed on soil inferior to that to which they are designated; and the best symptoms of a healthy condition are redness of the gums and skin at the brisket, whiteness and evenness of the teeth, firmness of the wool, sweetness of breath, and coolness of the feet.

—It has been found in England from repeated trials, that it takes 100 pounds of turnips to make one pound of mutton, where the turnips are fed in sheds under favorable conditions; but fed in the open air it will take 150 pounds to produce the same quantity. Here is another argument in favor of shelter for domestic animals.

—Dr. Anderson of Scotland, estimates that one cow, well fed, will furnish an amount of manure annually which will yield 103 pounds of ammonia, 88 pounds of potash, and 64 pounds of phosphoric acid; and that these elements represent a value of $22 75, based on their availability as compared with artificial fertilizers in which they are found.

—The county of St. Joseph, Michigan, is said to produce a large part of all the peppermint oil in the country. The crop is grown on good corn land and the plants produce the best yield the second year after planting. An acre produces on an average six to seven pounds of oil annually, which sells for $6 per pound. The distilling apparatus costs from $125 to $200.

—Shade trees are often planted too near our dwellings, and too thickly, so as to make the house dark and damp and cheerless. Large evergreens are very much out of place on the sunny side of the house, while they form an appropriate screen and wind-break along the cold and exposed sides of our buildings. Set out trees—it is a duty, but set them out judiciously.

IT is questionable at least to allow the baby to exhaust itself and annoy the household with its continual crying, when that tried remedy, Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, will quiet it at once. Price 25 cents.

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR....W. SCHOYER....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office, Post Building, 145 Wood St

Pittsburgh, Saturday, July 5, 1879.

AT LAST.

A sigh of relief goes up from the country over the adjournment of Congress. It has been in continuous session since the 18th of March and its deeds are before the people, who will pass upon them through the press and at the polls. The Democratic party will not suffer in the discussion. Its leaders contended for principles which lie at the root of Republican institutions, overridden too long by a party which holds power through a fraudulent Executive. The discussion of these principles, made necessary by vetoes, will serve to instruct the public mind as to the real issues between the parties, and add strength and fervor to the Democratic faith. This at least has been gained by the extra session. The rest is easy. The Republican party dies hard but die it must. The safety and best interests of the country demand it.

LAND TROUBLES IN IRELAND.

The telegraph has made mention recently of land troubles in the west of Ireland, and it was stated in Parliament the other day, that the constabulary had been largely reinforced in certain districts, and that in the event of outrages the expense will be levied on the district, on the familiar principle of the riot damage law made specially applicable to Allegheny county. But this will not end the land troubles but only aggravate them. The cure lies deeper, and goes to the ownership of the lands, and their restoration to their present occupants, from whose ancestors they were taken in the days of CROMWELL. The absentee English landlords grind the tenantry to the dust through agents and bailiffs, in order that money may be raised to minister to their extravagance. This is bad enough in a prosperous season, but when, as now, it accompanies a failure of the crops, and general prostration of business, the wrong becomes unendurable and finds expression in agrarian outrages. People will stand oppression up to a certain point, when they will revolt and wreak a certain rude justice on those who represent their oppressors. Many of the Irish seek homes in this country, but millions of poor wretches, with starvation staring them in the face, remain behind. They have not the money to emigrate, but must suffer and starve about their old homes.

The special causes for the present agitation are to be found in the failure of the last oat and potato crops, the poor prospects of the present year's sowing, and the cheap price of food, owing to the excessive American importations of grain and cattle and all kinds of agricultural produce. In England and Scotland it is stated that large reductions in rents have been made. In some parts of the latter country farms have been let at rates 50 per cent lower than heretofore, but in Ireland no reduction has been made that brings any relief to the tenant. It is stated secret organizations exist to force redress of grievances, and these have grown to such an extent to call forth the warning and censure of the Irish bishops and clergy but with very little effect. In opposing a meeting at Westport in the county of Mayo, Archbishop MCHALE used the strongest language in a published letter, pointing out to the people that "unhallowed combinations lead invariably to disaster and to a firmer riveting of the chains by which," he says, "we are unhappily bound as a subservient people to a dominant race." Ordinarily this would have prevented the gathering, but such was not the result. A *Herald* correspondent describes the meeting:

It took place at Westport, in County Mayo, on Sunday afternoon, and from 4,000 to 5,000 men attended from the neighboring districts, although it rained heavily, they marched in procession five deep, with a band and with banners displayed, and green boughs and sashes in profusion. The banners bore such inscriptions as "The land for the people," "Down with jobbing landlords," "Serfs no longer," and "Ireland for the Irish." The object of the meeting was the furtherance of the anti-rent agitation, but the speakers, among whom was Mr. Davitt, described as an "ex-Fenian prisoner," while taking rent as the text of their addresses, allowed themselves a pretty wide range. With regard to the land question the views expressed were rather emphatic than distinct. Mr. Parnell proposed a resolution affirming the desirableness of a readjustment of the land tenure "based upon the principle that the occupier of the land shall be the owner thereof." The resolution also affirmed that a readjustment of this principle would prevent the "further confiscation of tenants property by unscrupulous landlords and secure to the people of Ireland the natural right to the soil of their country." Fixity of tenure was the great requisite of good and safe agriculture pointed out by all the speakers. Mr. O'Sullivan recommended the farmers to offer fair rents, and if these were rejected to pay no rent at all. For the doctrine, "The land for the people, and the people for the land," he told them they should be ready to lay down their lives, preferring to die on the battle-field rather than in the ditch. These sentiments were rapturously applauded.

The meeting was a significant one, and its reccommendations are being acted on by the tenantry, who tender agents of the landlords only half the amount of the rent, declaring their inability to pay more. Evictions will follow, and this will lead to further agrarian crimes. The Catholic clergy of the Deanery of Tralee recently held a meeting and in one of their resolutions ask the following pertinent questions:

The English markets are as near or nearer to French, Belgian, or Dutch producers than to us, while steam navigation has brought the vast continent of America, with its free lands and light taxation, within eight days' sail of our shores. How will it be possible for our tenant farmers, overburdened with excessive rents, heavy taxation, and high farm wages, to compete successfully with their higher favored foreign competitors?

The *Herald* correspondent predicts the land question will be the uppermost one in Ireland for many a day, and continues:

It will be brought into greater prominence by the forthcoming general election, and will probably decide the fate of many a seat in Parliament. It is not probable, however, that a Parliament returned before the counties have got greater voice in the elections will be able to do much with the land question; so that for some time to come the issue will lie strictly between the tenant farmers and the landlords. The latter have power enough to bring farming to the verge of ruin, and they will probably maintain that power until they have driven large numbers of the best and most independent of the farming class over seas and thoroughly exasperated the rest and the country at large before they give way and yield to a reasonable settlement of the land question. That day may not be so far distant, for in these times events don't lag by the way.

PUSHING THE EXODUS.

WENDELL PHILLIPS and a chap named CONWAY are anxious to inaugurate another JOHN BROWN furore, to stir up strife in the country over the man and brother, whose shackles have been stricken off and manhood restored to the extent of voting: yet it appears, according to these patriots, the colored man is not happy, they must emigrate, and to that end chromos depicting Kansas as a paradise have been distributed in Louisiana and Mississippi among these poor people, until they actually began to move in masses. There was no provision made by the heartless emmisaries engaged in the business, to transport or care for them, until thousands lay helpless to go forward or return. Their sufferings were charged by the Southern planters, and a yawp went up from Northern pulpits and such agitators as PHILLIPS about the necessity of Government interfering CONWAY had an interview with HAYES, a truly good man, who promised to see him through, if it took all the men and money in the country. CONWAY says:

We will go to Cincinnati in a few days, with money got in Philadelphia, Boston, New York, Baltimore, Washington and elsewhere, and we will charter a boat and have her carefully registered, and we will raise the stars and stripes over her, and we will have a crew of good Christian men, and then we will attempt to go down the river and do a work of charity and humanity. If we are attacked we will exercise the first right of self-preservation, namely—self-defense. Then we will ask the President to keep his pledge and execute the law, and judging from the *furore* created in the South when he told the Rev. John Turner and myself that he would do this, I am led to think he will do it, and do it as the successor of Lincoln and Grant ought to do it.

Now if there are fools enough down South to tread on this idiot's coat tail, why then the necessity for GRANT will be made apparent. CONKLING, BLAINE, and CHANDLER, who are always for war, but take precious good care never to smell powder, will rally around the flag and insist the time has arrived for announcing the entrance of the man on horseback.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

The political controversy in Congress over the legislation vetoed by Mr. HAYES has been so overshadowing that few realize that anything else has been done during the extra session except fight for political points. There have been, however, eleven important measures passed upon by Congress at the late session. They may be classed as four political, three financial, one sanitary, one internal improvement and one salary bill. Of the four political bills, three have become laws. First, the Army bill, with its prohibition of the use of the army as a police to keep the peace at the polls. Second, the bill repealing the odious jurors' test oath; and third, the bill providing a new and non-partisan method of drawing juries. The fourth, or Marshals' bill, with its restrictions to prevent the employment of Deputy Marshals to interfere in elections, has failed to become a law; but that failure deprives the Administration of any money to pay them. It also deprives the United States Marshals and their regular Court Deputies of their fees, but does not deprive them of their salaries, which are provided for in the Legislative and Executive Appropriation bill, which should be added to the total as the twelfth important measure passed upon.

Of the financial bills one only became a law—to wit: the bill making subsidiary silver coins exchangeable for greenbacks in amounts of twenty dollars or less. The WARNER bill, to make trade dollars exchangeable for standard dollars, dollar for dollar, passed the House, but both were hung up in the Senate Committee on Finance until next December.

The Sanitary bill is known as the Yellow Fever bill, and establishes a National Board of Health, with general supervision of the sanitary condition of the country.

The Internal Improvement bill is the bill establishing a commission to make a survey of the Mississippi river and report upon the best method of protecting the banks from overflow, and improving the navigation of the river.

The Tariff bill places quinine and sulphate of quinine on the free list; and the Salary bill is known as the Letter Carriers' bill, and provides for a small increase in the salaries of the letter carriers all over the county. Commenting on the political debates of the session, which occupied so much of the time, a special to the Cincinnati *Enquirer* says, with much truth, that they have not been excelled, if indeed they have been equaled, in point of brilliancy, logical power and forensic display, by any series of debates in the political history of the country. In these debates, and in the votes attending them, the issue has been squarely drawn between the Democratic party on the side of civil rights and constitutional government, and the Republican party on the side of centralized power and the use of bayonets and hirelings to influence and control the elections of the people. This is the record of the extra session.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

THE Republicans of the House filibustered to almost the last hour of the session to prevent action on the bill prohibiting political assessments from Federal office holders for election purposes.

SHERMAN pats HARTRANFT on the back for a place in the Cabinet and only asks in return that Pennsylvania sends delegates to the National Convention properly instructed on the Presidential question.

WHEN TILDEN was pressed recently to run for Governor of New York he answered that he was now the rightful President of the United States, and that he could not hold two offices at the same time. Who says he is paralyzed?

GRANT having ascertained that his boom for a third term was rather early, has concluded to take in Australia, which will enable SHERMAN to plant a few more stakes in the way of delegates before the "old man" plays BARNUM through the States.

IT is now stated that QUAY should not have hesitated in naming his man for State Treasurer, as it would have been acquiesced in by the machine party as cordially as his naming the time and place for holding the Convention without consulting the Committee.

IF JOHN SHERMAN can raise one hundred thousand dollars in the departments of Washington for the Ohio campaign, perhaps he will pass the hat aroupd for deputy marshals, provided they come in as delegates to the National Convention and boom for the Secretary.

THE bayonet, the test oath and repeaters in the guise of Deputy Marshals will take a rest. KERNS and DAVENPORT will have an opportunity to re create during the warm and cool season as the next Congress will complete the work commenced. The Stalwarts are not as enthusiastic as they were.

BOSS SHEPHERD sailed from New York with a party, the other day, to take possession of a rich silver mine in Mexico and expects shortly to bring back a ship load of bullion. This departure may indicate why GRANT gives out that he means to prowl around the Pacific coast for some months before reaching the States. He evidently wants a silver mine—or an interest with the Boss.

EADS proposes to haul ships across the Isthmus on a ten rail track as easy as canal boats were formerly hauled over the mountains in this State. He says a ship canal will cost $140,000,000 and take twenty-five years' time. He will engage to build a road to do the same work for $50,000,000 and finish it in five years. We can't wait twenty five years, and therefore prefer the EADS plan, He can do it if any man can.

A GREAT deal of nonsense continues to be uttered about hard and soft money. Silver is hard money—and since resumption, paper money continues to be redeemed. When we have reached the point, rapidly approaching, when Government alone shall issue the currency of the country—coin and paper—and bondholders shoulder their share of the public burdens, we presume everybody will be happy, or ought to be, on the financial question.

GOV. HOYT must be familiar with the tyrannical operations of the store order system, as he hails from the anthracite coal regions, where, we are informed, it works great injustice to the mining population. Men familiar with the system in Western Pennsylvania state that the demand for its abolition is almost universal among wagemen, which must also have been evident to the Legislature which passed the bill. Gov. HOYT and his friends will have a difficult task to explain his veto to the workingmen of the State.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS are whetting their teeth against HAYES' administrative backbone vetoes. They are just beginning to appreciate the joke and realize how there may be too much of a good thing. JOHNNY DAVENPORT is not jolly nor are the prospective ten dollar a day Marshals made glad. The Marshals who have made fortunes during the past six years can afford to hold on to their positions, but may be unwilling to contribute largely to the SHERMAN campaign fund this fall. HAYES, the coppersmith, hath worked much harm.

THE mass of people do not realize the extent and consequences of a breach in the traditions of the Republic in the matter of limitation to the Presidential office. The *Herald*, discussing French politics, states in reference to this country that in "the United States there was never any real danger to the permanence of the Republic until the sycophants and flatterers of General GRANT conceived the idea of electing him a third time. If, against all our precedents and traditions, he could be elected thrice he might be re-elected indefinitely by the aid of military glare and fame, and the American Republic seemed for the first time in real danger. But this danger has been dispelled by the potency of an aroused public sentiment. Although France, our ancient and honored ally, is still disturbed by the aspirations of pretenders, we are exposed to no corresponding danger since the collapse of the great hippodrome performance which had been planned for escorting General GRANT across the continent from San Francisco."

IF any out-and-out radical organ can exceed the following from the *Dispatch*, for subserviency to the one man power, then is that party ready to welcome monarchy. We give the extract entire:

It does great credit to President Hayes' heart that he did not recall the erring ones immediately and *compel* them to perform their duty or melt for it. He had the power, he had the cause. In not exercising his authority to reconvene Congress when he could not have been fairly censured for doing so, he proved the possession of a wonderful *magnanimity* which could thus refrain in the hour of victory from putting to the torture his adversary. To be sure, if victory perched anywhere it was upon his banners, but he might have made the conquest decisive and sweeping. Had he immediately reconvened Congress with the understanding that it *must comply* with HIS WISHES or remain in Washington during the days of July and August when malaria runs riot in the vicinity of Potomac Flats, he could have accomplished anything. There is nothing the obstinate Democratic majority would not have done to escape this dangerous ordeal. The fact that he did not recall them is strong proof that *he is satisfied* for the present with the victories *he* has accomplished.

BISMARCK would not have dared to use such language, nor the ruler of any government of Europe.

ONE righteous measure is perfected. One great act of justice is accomplished. One of the most diabolical devices of Radical malevolence is at last destroyed. The abolition of the jurors' test oath is a victory of right over wrong, of liberty over despotism, of constitutional government over tyrannical persecution. And let it be borne in mind that it has cost a hard struggle, maintained for several years, to banish this infamous provision from the statute books. Let it be remembered that this infernal contrivance for annulling the right of trial by jury, this statory provison for placing the lives, liberty and property of the Southern whites at the mercy of their former slaves, this law for excluding the intelligence, character, social standihg and influence of the South from the jury box and putting ignorance and passion in its place, has been fought for by the Radical party as if it were the central idea of their political creed. The repeal of this shameful statute is a Democratic victory, pure and simple, and marks a new departure. It is a signal that the hatred and malice which the Radicals put into the statutes under the influence of bitter feeling engendered by the war, have had their day. It is a long stride toward a restoration of the government to normal conditions. It is a promise that equal and exact justice shall be done in all sections, and that all causes of sectional bitterness and strife shall be removed.—*Washington Post.*

A LETTER from Fort Custer to the Chicago *Times* relates a little story which we commend to the consideration of our readers and especially to such of them as have been actively interested in seeking to bring about a reform in the management of our Indian affairs. The story is brief, but it is to the point, and it has a moral which he that runs may read. A recently appointed Indian agent, being solicitous, as recently appointed Indian agents usually are, to know how much his office was worth, went to a citizen who had had some experience in the conduct of transactions on Government account with the Indians, and asked him how it was that the agents made money. The reply was:—

"It is easy enough; you draw the appropriations from the Government, give the Indians 10 per cent. and keep 90 per cent. yourself."

The agent (after a moment of profound thought). "Jim, don't you think that 10 per cent. is too much for the Indians?"

THE San Antonio *Express* states that the Texas cattle drive for the present season will be from 175,000 to 200,000 head. The great proportion of the drive will be yearlings and two-year-olds. Purchases have been rather light, as those who intended to buy are unwilling to pay what they consider high prices. Holders are firm, and it is probable that buyers will wait until the cattle reach the North before investing. The margin in the cattle driving business is so close that buyers hesitate before they close a contract. Profits are estimated by cents instead of by dollars, as in former years. Cattle in Western Texas, the *Express* says, are scarce, and with the present small profit many are advocating the propriety of stopping the drive entirely for a few years.

MR. BECK of Kentucky is a member of the select committee that has been investigating the Treasury accounts. On Friday, in his place in the Senate, Mr. Beck used this remakable language: "I make no charges and will make none until the report of the committee is had; but if any gentleman of the Senate will go to the books of that department and hold up any leaf of a public ledger to the sun, if he does not find from one to ten scratches and alterations made, his eyes will not be as good as they ought to be." That being so, it is evident that the investigation was not ordered any too soon.

IT is probable that the next Methodist General Conference will elect several new Bishops. The colored Methodists of Baltimore hold that one of these new Bishops should be a colored man, and they have said so—"right out loud in meeting." Their argument is that the 300,000 colored members of the Church are fairly entitled to a representative on the Episcopal Board. As a matter of course, Dr. Gilbert Haven will second their demand with all his influence, but perhaps some of the white brethren will hardly relish the prospect of seeing a black Bishop in the chair at Conference, and of receiving their appointments at his hands.

HALSTEAD of the Cincinnati *Coumercial*, who has charge of the Sherman boom, should look to Indianapolis. Rebellion has reared its awful head there. The *Journal* says: "There are many Republicans who believe that both the State of Ohio and the Sherman family have had a sufficient remunerative hold on the public teat, and will hesitate some time before they renew a lease of power to either. If an aristocracy is not to be preferred to broad Republicanism, then the time has come when certain States and certain families should try their hands as hewers of wood and drawers of water."

THE authorities of Indiana are in a peck of trouble about a young woman, as a great many people have been before. Some time ago the particular young woman in this case was elected State Librarian, but she has since been married, and the question has arisen whether this does not vacate the office. Undoubtedly it does, as the young lady has gone out of existence. Questions like this are always coming up, and will do so as long as young women persist in getting married. Laws on the subject utterly fail to effect any reform.

THE sort of boiler that will give general satisfaction is yet to be invented—it will explode in conformity with a pre-arranged plan, and, each of the prospective fragments being securely attached to a short wire rope, the pieces will not fly far enough to hurt anybody. In course of time we shall become as accustomed to the explosions of "captive boilers" as we now are accustomed to the ascents of "captive balloons."

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

SENATOR WALLACE and his committee charged with looking into "frauds at the late elections" will visit Providence, R. I., some time in August.

A MAN was lately sentenced to a seven years' penal servitude in London for stealing a piece of paper valued at 1s. and of no value to anybody but the owner.

GEORGE FORDHAM, the jockey, under the terms of Baron Lionel Rothschild's will, receives a present of $10,000 and an annuity of $1,500 a year for life.

LILLIE DUER, who shot and killed Ellen Hearn, at Snow Hill, Maryland, has written a love story for the Philadelphia *Times*, and contemplates a lecturing tour.

THE London police now attend medical lectures, given by the St. John Ambulance Association, which, it is hoped, may enable them to distinguish between drunkenness and disease.

DR. SPENCER, a dentist at Platte City, Mo., was shot and killed by a man whose wife he had kissed while she was in his operating chair, partly under the influence of chloroform.

WILLIAM A. BREWER, a lecturer on religion and temperance, married a woman of 70 at Ossipee, Massachusetts, lived with her until he had got possession of her $700, and then ran away.

SENATOR BEN HILL is to be chairman of the Sub-Committee to investigate Senator Kellogg, and Senator Saulsbury chairman of the Sub-Committee to investigate the Ingalls election.

ON the Fourth of July a monument will be unveiled at Sunbury, Pa., to the memory of Col. James Cameron, brother of ex-Senator Simon Cameron, who was killed at the first battle of Bull Run.

A DAMSEL applied for a place behind a counter. "What clerical experience have you ?" asked the man of dry goods. "Very little," she said, with a blush, "for I only joined the church last week."

A RESPECTABLE man was so brutally clubbed by a policeman at Columbia, North Carolina, that he died. That kind of outrage was a novelty there, and it became necessary to call out a military company to protect the police force from the fury of the people.

THE projector of engineering feats, Ferdinand de Lesseps, states that the first sod of the Panama canal will be turned January 1, 1880, and that with 40,000 navvies, including some Chinese, and 15,000 Brazilian negroes, the work can be completed in eight years.

THE young President of one of our colleges, clad in a flowing robe of silk, had just risen, and was poising himself to begin his remarks, when the band in the vestibule struck up "Little Buttercup." There was a shout of laughter, and the "Prex" was covered with confusion.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE *Land Agents' Record* states that the real estate sales in England, officially reported from January to April, 1877, were £3,166,085. For the same period of 1878, £2,149,795; for the same period of 1879, £1,016,270. The decrease is attributed to the unwillingness of owners to sell at the low prices which prevail.

PETER IGO of Lawrence, Mass., was very poor and very proud. Being out of work and money, he did not make his plight known, but fed his wife and child on bread and water, and went without any food at all himself. A messenger who went to tell him of a chance for work found him dead from starvation.

MARY CLEMMER says that no men in Washington public life have changed so rapidly in appearance as Conkling, Carpenter and Blaine. "While men like Senators Hamlin and Morrill do not look a day older than they did ten years ago, these three men, who are more than twenty years younger than they are, have grown swiftly old by their sides."

MISS EMMA VANDERS, of the Jane Coombs company, has sued the polytechnic Society, of Louisville, for $20,000, for damages sustained in the Louisville Opera House, the property of the Polytechnic, in May last. The actress fell into a pit behind the scenes and was injured so severely that she will have to go about on crutches for a long while.

THE son of a German farmer recently took from his father's pocket a bank note, the result of the sale of a cow, and tore it. The father, enraged, took an axe and chopped off the boy's head. Then, horror-stricken, he rushed to tell his wife what he had done. She was at that moment giving her baby a bath, and fainted with horror. The baby was drowned.

A QUEEN'S messenger lately made the trip from London to Balmoral and back in 36 hours. It is supposed that the urgency of the visit was incidental to the sailing of Sir G. Wolseley. Those who fancy that Queen Victoria takes no part in the Government are vastly mistaken. Lord Palmerston had excellent cause to remember what came of sending an important despatch without submitting it to her.

IN closing his address at Whitworth College Senator Lamar said: "In regard to my course in the Senate I have this to say: I have never given a vote but with an eye to the interest of my people's prosperity, and all I ask of my constituents is that they will accord faith and confidence in me to the end of my term, and I promise that I will be as true to them as the needle is to the pole—without the needle's variation.

THE Pope is in very much better health than he was a year ago, takes long walks in the Vatican gardens and works somewhat less at night. He has resolved to establish at his own cost an astronomical observatory second to none in Europe, the Italian Government having forcibly taken possession of the observatory established by Pius IX, for the late Father Secchi, which the Vatican considered to be Papal property.

THE Emperor William received 13,000 complimentary letters or dispatches on the occasion of his golden wedding. On the 15th his and Queen Victoria's great-grandchild was baptized, receiving the names Feodora Victoria Augusta Mariana Mary. The Princess Mary of Meiningen carried the little Princess into the room on a sumptuous cushion, its three little aunts, the Crown Princess of Prussia's daughters Victoria, Sophia and Margaret, bearing its train.

THE FINALE.

Congressmen Bid Adieu to Washington.

The Country to Enjoy a Season of Tranquility.

Presiding Officers of Both Houses Make Remarkably Brief Addresses.

The Usual Complimentary Resolutions Unanimously Agreed To.

Desperate Efforts of Republicans in the Senate to Resuscitate the Marshal Bill Fail.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Mr. EATON (Dem. Conn.) called up the adjournment resolution, and moved to amend by fixing 5 P. M. to-day as the time.

Mr. WINDOM (Rep. Minn.) then spoke in explanation of his course yesterday. He said his side had now exhausted all the legitimate powers conferred upon them by the rules in order to induce the majority to make the necessary appropriations for Marshals. The President has, so far as he (Windom) knew, exhausted all the powers possessed by him on the subject. He made patriotic appeals to Congress to do its duty, and not go home without making the necessary appropriations.

Mr. KERNAN (Dem. N. Y.)—Is it not true that the bill vetoed yesterday appropriated $600,000 applicable to the execution of all the laws that are mentioned in that message? It simply prohibited its use to pay Special Deputy Marshals for attending elections. If a State should provide money for all ordinary expenses of Sheriffs in enforcing laws, would it be extraordinary if the Legislature saw fit to say, "We went permit you to use this money to have special deputies to arrest men without process on a particular subject?"

Mr. WINDOM—That will not do. Whatever the original bill may have said on that subject, I offered one yesterday that said nothing about Deputy Marshals, but only Marshals and their general deputies, and every Democratic Senator voted for its indefinite postponement.

Mr. KERNAN—Yes, after we had added the simple provision that money should not be used for other purposes, which the President does not specify.

Mr. WINDOM continued by stating that for four years the Democratic House had annually passed appropriation bills containing the special clause that the provisions of title 26, Revised Statutes, should be enforced. Republicans had done all in their power and would not now further oppose the adjournment resolution.

Mr. HEREFORD (Dem. Va.) made a few remarks, throwing the blame for the failure of an appropriation for Marshals upon the President.

Mr. WINDOM said part of the court expenses had been provided for, but it was as if shot and shell had been furnished and powder denied. The arm was paralyzed.

Mr. EATON (Dem. Conn.) thought Mr. Windom had not been visited by "kind nature's sweet restorer" last night. He must have had the nightmare. He resented Windom's assertion that Democrats would be responsible for the non-execution of decrees of courts, and said Republicans were open to such a charge.

Mr. CARPENTER (Rep. Wis.) asked Mr. Eaton if he thought the Army Appropriation bill authorized the use of troops at the polls in any form whatever.

Mr. EATON did not think so. If it did he had made a great mistake in voting for it.

Mr. CARPENTER entirely agreed with Mr. Eaton.

Mr. EATON was gratified. He entertained a high opinion of Carpenter's legal ability, and hoped his opinion would govern the "man at the other end of the avenue."

The adjournment resolution was then passed as amended—Yeas, 27; nays, 16, a party vote, Democrats voting yea and Republicans nay.

A message was received from the House announcing non-concurrence in the Senate amendments to the House joint resolution relating to Committee Clerks, Pages, etc. Messrs. Eaton, Beck and Allison were appointed members of the Conference Committee on resolution.

The PRESIDENT *pro tem.* laid before the Senate a communication from the President of the United States transmitting, in answer to the Senate resolution, the report of the Secretary of State on the subject of correspondence in regard to the proposed Austin & Topolavampa railroad survey. Ordered printed and lie on the table.

Mr. ALLISON, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported with amendments the House joint resolution in regard to the pay of Committee Clerks, Pages and other employes of the Senate and House, and similar purposes. Among the committee amendments is a provision for additional pay to female Treasury clerks discharged under the reduction of the force in the Treasury Department. Passed.

The vote was reconsidered by which the Free Quinine bill was referred yesterday to the Committee on Finance, and the bill passed by a *viva voce* vote.

Mr. MAXEY (Dem. Tex.) moved to discharge the Committee on Foreign Affairs from further consideration of the House joint resolution, looking to further treaty with Mexico, in order that it might be considered and passed in the Senate to-day.

Mr. EATON opposed the motion. The mattet was referred to the committee yesterday, and was of such importance that it should be carefully examined.

After further debate, Mr. Maxey withdrew his motion.

A message from the House announced concurrence in the Senate amendments to the final adjournment resolution.

After an animated debate, the Senate passed the House joint resolution providing thirty days' extra pay for House employees by a vote of yeas, 30; nays, 13.

A message from the House announced a committee had been appointed to wait upon the President of the United States and inquire if he had any further communications to make to Congress, and asking for the appointment of a similar committee.

The Presiding Officer (Mr. Carpenter) appointed Messrs. Bayard, Whyte and Withers such committee.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the joint resolution providing additional pay for Congress employes, discharged Treasury clerks, etc., by which the Senate receded from certain amendments, was adopted.

THE USUAL COMPLIMENTS.

Mr. Thurman being in his seat upon the floor, Mr. ANTHONY said: "I take advantage of the absence of the President *pro tem.* from the Chair to offer the following resolution":

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate are hereby tendered to Hon. Allan G. Thurman for the ability, dignity and impartiality with which he has discharged the duties of the Chair.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

The House joint resolution to pay $1,200 back pay to L. H. Fitzhugh, former Doorkeeper of the House, passed.

After a short Executive session, Mr. KERNAN offered the following resolution, which was unanimously agreed to:

Resolved, That the thanks of the Senate are due and are hereby tendered to Hon. William A. Wheeler, Vice President of the United States, for the ability, courtesy and impartiality displayed by him whilst he presided over their deliberations during the present session of Congress.

Mr. BLAINE (Rep. Me.) introduced a bill to authorize and promote international inquiry and conference as to the practicability of extending the channels of the Bay of Fundy and of the Mississippi river, to and through Hudson Bay. Referred.

The committee to wait on the President reported he had no farther communication to send.

PARTING WORDS.

At 5 P. M. the PRESIDENT *pro tem.* said: SENATORS—Thanking you sincerely for the respect and approbation expressed in your resolution adopted to-day, and for the kind aid you have uniformly given me while temporarily performing the duties of the Chair, and wishing you all a safe and pleasant return to your homes, I now, in obedience to the concurrent resolution of the two houses, declare the Senate adjourned without day. [Applause on the floor.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After the customary personal explanations, the bill prohibiting political assessments was taken up.

Dilatory motions and voting used up the morning hour and the bill went over.

The bill relative to the pay of committee clerks, etc., was received with amendments from the Senate. The amendments were non-concurred in and a Conference Committee ordered.

A message from the Senate announcing the passage of the bill putting quinine on the free list, was received with demonstrations of applause.

A resolution was agreed to paying employes of the House on the annual roll one month's extra pay.

MR. HAYES WAITED UPON.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of Messrs. Atkins, Bickwell and Fields as a committee to wait upon the President and inform him the two Houses were ready to adjourn if he had no further communication to make.

A resolution was adopted for the payment of $1,250 to L. H. Fitzhugh for services as Doorkeeper during the Forty-fourth Congress.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of Mr. Herndon upon the committee in regard to the Cincinnati election, in place of Mr. Samford, declined.

A message was received from the Senate stating that it had agreed to the House resolution for the final adjournment with the amendment fixing the time at 5 P. M. to-day.

Mr. MORRISON moved to concur in the amendment, and a vote took place on the motion.

The resolution was concurred in by a vote of 93 to 65. A recess was taken until four o'clock.

When the House was called to order, there were but very few members in the area in front of the Speaker's table claiming recognition. The remainder were patiently awaiting in their seats the arrival of the hour fixed for adjournment.

Mr. BLACKBURN (Dem. Ky.) submitted a conference report on the joint resolution relative to the pay of committee clerks, &c. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. CONVERSE (Dem. O.), the Senate bill granting additional rights to homestead settlers within railroad limits in Missouri and Arkansas was passed.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER COMMISSION BILL DEFEATED.

Mr. GIBSON (Dem. La.) moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill amending the Mississippi River Commission bill so as to provide the President shall appoint any of the Commissioners to be President of the Commission. He stated the bill would not affect the Commission as at present organized.

The bill was passed by a vote of 65 to 13, but Mr. BAYNE (Rep. Pa.) raised the point of "no quorum." The yeas and nays were then ordered and resulted in yeas, 117, nays, 21.

Mr. BAYNE again raised the point of "no quorum," and the bill was thus defeated.

The House then took a recess for ten minutes. The recess was consumed in handshaking and leave taking, and the Ohio members were cautioned not to lose the State at the next election.

Mr. ATKINS, one of the committee appointed to wait upon the President, announced the President had stated he had no further communication to make.

THE SPEAKER'S CLOSING SPEECH.

Five o'clock having arrived, the SPEAKER said:

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives: Before we separate, I desire to return my thanks, as the presiding officer of this House, to the members of this House, of every political division, and to say to them that I appreciate their uniform kindness and conduct; and now, in obedience to the terms of the concurrent resolution of the two Houses, fixing the time for the final adjournment of the first session of the Forty-sixth Congress, I declare this House adjourned without day. [Applause all over the House and in the galleries.]

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

CAMBRIA COUNTY.

(Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.)

EBENSBURG, PA., June 30.—The Cambria County Democratic Convention, which met in Ebensburg, to-day, was one of the largest and most harmonious conventions ever held in little Cambria. R. L. Johnston was chosen Chairman, and John Hannan and H. J. Hads Vice Presidents, after which the convention selected the following gentlemen as delegates to the State Convention: R. L. Johnston, Esq. Senatorial, and N. Horne and Daniel McLaughlin, Esqs., of Johnstown, Representative delegates. The delegates were instructed to support D. O. Barr, Esq., of Pittsburgh for State Treasurer first, last and all the time.

INDIANA COUNTY.

(Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.)

INDIANA, PA., June 30.—Silas M. Clark, Esq., was to-day elected Senatorial delegate, and Harry W. Wilson of Indiana, and M. E. Brown of Blairsville, Representative delegates to the Democratic State Convention. They were instructed for D. O. Barr for State Treasurer.

[Erie Evening Herald.]

It is very gratifying to see so many counties stepping into rank in favor of D. O. Barr as a candidate for State Treasurer, and his nomination is an almost assured fact. Possessing all the qualifications requisite for the responsible position—the honesty, integrity and capability—Mr. Barr is likely to receive not only the nomination, but to be triumphantly elected. He is very popular with the people, has won the confidence and respect of the party, and his nomination will be hailed with a degree of pride and satisfaction that should go far to inspire hope and courage in the Democracy. Feeling that the financial interests of the Commonwealth would be safe in his hands, and knowing that his character as an honest man and an unswerving Democrat is beyond all question, we sincerely hope the Democrats of Erie county will instruct their delegates to the State Convention to support Mr. Barr for the nomination.

[Harrisburg Patriot.]

Speaker Long is also named as a candidate for the Republican nomination for State Treasurer. Allegheny county is not likely to furnish more than one nominee for State Treasurer this fall, and his name is Daniel O. Barr.

A Plea for the President.

(From the Sedalia Democrat.)

Until Mr. Tilden is put where he should have been from the first, the Democratic party will occupy the attitude of one who has borne patiently the ignominy of a blow; while the nation itself, hurt more than any party can be hurt because of the fraud of Hayes' inauguration, can never feel clean again until it has rebuked the outrage and thoroughly re-indorsed the man who suffered because he loved the Constitution and the laws.

WASHINGTON.

List of Bills Passed at the Late Session of Congress.

A Report Congress Will Be Convened Soon After October Elections.

Congressional Investigating Committees to Meet Early in Fall.

SUMMER PROGRAM OF MR. HAYES AND HIS CABINET.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The President, Mrs. Hayes, Secretary and Mrs. Thompson, Secretary McCrary and others will leave to-morrow on the Tallapoosa for New York and Fortress Monroe. The party will be absent several days. Upon returning, the President will go to the Soldiers' Home. He will only be absent from the city a few days at a time. Secretary Thompson will leave shortly for Indiana. Secretary Sherman goes to Maine and Ohio, making one or two speeches in each State.

CONGRESS TO BE CALLED IN THE AUTUMN.

Republican Senators who have conversed with the President since the adjournment say there is no doubt that Congress will be called in extra session immediately after the October elections.

BILLS PASSED DURING THE SESSION.

The following are the principal public acts passed by Congress during the session just ended: For the construction of a refrigerating ship and for the disinfection of vessels; to prevent the introduction into the United States of contagious diseases; changing the law relating to vinegar factories; the Army Appropriation bill (vetoed); to prevent military interference at elections (vetoed); the Legislative Appropriation bill (vetoed); to exchange subsidiary silver coins for legal tenders and to make them legal tenders to the extent of twenty dollars; to authorize the District of Columbia to redeem certain funded indebtedness, not 3.65s, in twenty-five per cents; to procure a site for a postoffice in Baltimore; the Legislative Appropriation bill; the Judicial Expenses bill (vetoed); the Army Appropriation bill; to provide for the appointment of a Mississippi River commission; the Judicial Expenses bill; the Additional Postoffice Appropriation bill; providing for filling vacancies in the United States Engineer Corps, Marshals' Appropriation bill (vetoed); to authorize the release of certain lands of the United States to the State of New York. Among the joint resolutions adopted the following are important: In relation to the American International Exhibition in 1879 and 1880; authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to place vessels and hulks at the disposal of the Quarantine Commissioners. Congress has passed fifty-six public acts, twenty-four joint resolution and eight private acts.

PROGRAM OF INVESTIGATING COMMITTEES.

Members of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections have arranged to distribute themselves as follows for prosecutions of inquiries authorized by the Senate in the Spofford-Kellogg and Ingalls investigations during the Congressional recess: The Kansas Sub-committee will consist of Senators Saulsbury, Bailey, Vance, Cameron (Wis.), and Logan. They will commence their labors in Kansas during the latter part of September. The Louisiana Sub-committee will be composed of Senators Hill (Ga.) and Houston as its Democratic members, and either Cameron (Wis.) or Logan as the representative of the Republicans, Senator Hoar's engagements making it impossible for him to serve. The Louisiana investigation will not be resumed until about the 20th of November, when the Sub-committee will assemble in New Orleans.

A PARDON ASKED.

Ex-Governor Young, Member of Congress from Ohio, to-day filed a petition with the President requesting the pardon of Alderman Kelly of Cincinnati. Kelly is a Democrat convicted of inducing a non-resident to vote at the last municipal election in Cincinnati. The petition is signed by all the Judges of the Hamilton county Courts. Among the signers is Gen. Hickenlooper, Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.

The secret service division is advised that a new counterfeit $5 or $10 note, or perhaps both, will probably appear after business hours on July 3d, the counterfeiters selecting that time in consequence of the holiday and the closing of the banks on that day until Monday. The public should scrutinize closely all notes presented during the next four days. If a five it is presumed that it will be on the Mohawk River National Bank, N. Y.

LEAKAGE IN SPIRITS.

Congress having adjourned without taking action on the bill before it authorizing an allowance to be made for leakage on export packages of alcohol between the distilleries and the port of export, the Commissioner of internal Revenue, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, has ordered the immediate collection of all back assessments for this cause, which have been delayed pending the action of Congress, and which amount to $50,000 or $60,000.

CURRENT TOPICS.

The President has remitted the unexpired portion of the sentence of three years' confinement of William W. Fleming, formerly First Lieutenant of the Twelfth Infantry.

The purchases of silver bullion by the Treasury this afternoon were larger than for a considerable time in any one week. It is learned that every offer at or below the market rate to-day was accepted.

Only three nominations were rejected during the late session of Congress, viz.: E. B. Turner, to be District Judge for Northern Texas; D. T. Corbin, to be Chief Justice of Utah, and Thomas Mason, to be Collector of Customs for Bangor, Maine.

The War Office has fifteen days' later news than that furnished by the Interior Department relative to the incursion of British Indians into the United States. The Indians have all been driven back. The border is now perfectly quiet.

Four per cent certificates to the amount of $28,053,600 have been received at the Treasury for exchange into four per cent. bonds.

The Deparments will be closed on the Fourth, and only absolutely necessary business will be transacted on the 5th.

TIRED OF LIFE.

How William Williams of Lebanon, Pa., Sought Rest.

LEBANON, July 2.—This quiet little borough, which of late has gained much notoriety on account of the many criminal acts committed, was yesterday afternoon the scene of another tragedy, in which a man committed suicide, the cause being the death of a woman with whom he had been criminally intimate.

The facts are: "Wm. Williams, a laborer, about fifty years of age, unmarried, and who for some time past has been out of employment, this afternoon, while under the influence of liquor, called his housekeeper, Harriet Peters, upstairs, and after telling her he was tired of life and was going to kill himself, he suddenly drew an old fashioned double-barreled pistol from his pocket, pointed it at the frightened woman and told her she must also die. She, however, broke loose from him, rushed down stairs and hid in the cellar. Williams then placed the pistol to his own breast and fired with fatal effect, the ball tearing a gaping hole in his breast near the heart, from which he died in a short time. He held the pistol so close to his breast that his woolen shirt was ignited by the powder."

Some time since a woman by the name of Mary Eckert, with whom Williams had been living, died, since which time he has been threatening to kill himself, as earth had no pleasures for him.

AS WAS EXPECTED.

Mr. Hayes Vetoes the United States Marshal Bill.

The Document Short and the Partisan Reasons Assigned Weak.

WASHINGTON, June 30.—Following is the text of the veto message received from the President to-day:

To the House of Representatives:

I return to the House of Representatives, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An act making appropriations to pay fees of United States marshals and their general deputies," with the following objection to its becoming a law:

The bill appropriates the sum of $600,000 for the payment during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, of United States marshals and their general deputies. The officers thus provided for are essential to the faithful execution of the laws. They were created and their powers and duties defined by Congress at its first session after the adoption of the Constitution in the Judiciary act, which was approved September 24, 1789. Their general duties as defined in the act which originally established them, were substantially the same as those prescribed in the statutes now in force. The principal provision on the subject in the Revised Statutes is as follows:

SECTION 787. It shall be the duty of the Marshal of each district to attend the District and Circuit Courts, when sitting therein, and to execute throughout the district all lawful precepts directed to him and issued under authority of the United States, and he shall have power to command all necessary assistance in the execution of his duty.

The original act was amended February 28, 1795, and the amendment is now found in the Revised Statutes in the following form:

SEC. 788. Marshals and their deputies shall have, in each State, powers in executing the laws of the United States, as the Sheriffs and their deputies, in such State, may have by law in executing the laws thereof.

By subsequent statutes, additional duties have been from time to time imposed upon marshals and their deputies, due and regular performance of which are required for the efficiency of almost every branch of the public service. Without these officers there would be no means of executing warrants, decrees or other process of Courts, and the judicial system of the country would be fatally defective. The criminal jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States is very extensive. Crimes committed within the maritime jurisdiction of the United States are all cognizable only in Courts of the United States. Crimes against public justice, crimes against the operations of the Government, such as forging or counterfeiting money or securities of the United States; crimes against the postal laws, offences against the elective franchise, against the civil rights of citizens, against the existence of the Government; crimes against the internal revenue laws, customs laws; crimes against the laws for the protection of Indians and public lands—all of these crimes, and many others, can be punished only under United States laws, laws which, taken together, constitute a body of jurisprudence which is vital to the welfare of the whole country, and which can be enforced only by means of the United States. In the District of Columbia all of the processes of Courts are executed by the officers in question.

In short, the execution of the criminal laws of the United States, the service of all civil process in cases in which the United States is a party, and the execution of revenue laws, neutrality laws and many other laws of large importance, depend on the maintenance of Marshals and their Deputies. They are, in effect, the only police of the United States Government. Officers with corresponding power and duties are found in every State of the Union, and in every country which has jurisprudence which is worthy of the name. To deprive the National Government of these officers would be as disastrous to society as to abolish Sheriffs, Constables and police officers in the several States. It would be a denial to the United States of the right to execute its laws, a denial of all authority which requires the use of civil force. The law entitles these officers to be paid. Funds needed for the purpose have been collected from the people, and are now in the Treasury. No objection is, therefore, made to that part of the bill before me which appropriates money for the support of Marshals and Deputy Marshals of the United States.

The bill contains, however, other provisions which are identical in tenor and effect with the second section of the bill entitled, "An act making appropriations for certain judicial expenses," which, on the 23d of the present month, was returned to the House of Representatives with my objections to its approval. The provisions referred to are as follows:

SEC. 2. That the sums appropriated in this act for persons and public service, embraced in its provisions, are in full for such persons and public service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, and no department or officer of the Government shall, during said fiscal year, make any contract or incur any liability for the future payment of money under any of the provisions of title 26, mentioned in a section of this act, until an appropriation sufficient to meet such contract or pay such liability shall have first been made by laws.

Upon reconsideration in the House of Representatives of the bill which contained these provisions, it lacked the Constitutional majority, and therefore failed to become a law. In order to secure the enactment the same measure is again presented for my approval, coupled in the bill before me with an appropriation for the support of marshals and their deputies during the next fiscal year. The object manifestly is to place before the Executive this alternative: Either to allow the necessary functions of public service to be crippled or suspended for want of appropriations required to keep them in operation, or to approve legislation which, in an official communication to Congress, he has declared would be a violation of his Constitutional duty.

Thus, in this bill, the principle is clearly embodied that by virtue of the provision of the Constitution which requires that all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, a bare majority of the House of Representatives has a right to withhold appropriations for the support of the Government, unless the Executive consents to approve any legislation which may be attached to the appropriation bills. I respectfully refer to the communications on this subject which I have sent to Congress during its present session, for a statement of the grounds of my conclusions, and desire here merely to report that in my judgment, to establish the principle of this bill is to make radical, dangerous and unconstitutional change in the character of our institutions.

(Signed) RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

Executive Mansion, June 30, 1879.

Commonwealth Distribution Co.

Attention is called to the displayed advertisement of the Commonwealth Distribution Co. in another column. The manner in which they propose to draw is worthy of the confidence of the public, and has the right ring about it. This will be the tenth of the series of the drawing of this company, and from all indications will be the most successful.

Let everybody look out for July 31st, the date set for the drawing. ltdW

Dr. O'Keefe's Sulphur Pills,

for all Skin Eruptions—25 cents at Druggists. jy1:5td&4tW

THE OLD WORLD.

The Political Situation in Germany Not Improving.

Condition of the Crops in Portions of Italy and Russia Discouraging.

GERMANY.

THE AGITATION ON THE TARIFF.

BERLIN, July 2.—The *Provincial Correspondence* says: "The Government has not participated in preliminary deliberations upon proposals of Bennigsen and Frankenstein as the point which it considers of decisive importance, is, whether, beside protective duties, financial duties will be sanctioned to such an amount as will permit the whole financial plan being carried into effect."

In the Tariff Committee no result has been arrived at respecting duties on petroleum and coffees for the reason that the Centre party of National Liberals and Progressists want lower rates than the Government bill provides. It is thought, however, there will be a compromise. Parliament has approved clauses of the tariff relating to raw, carded and dyed cotton wadding and cotton yarns.

LONDON, July 2.—The *Times'* Berlin dispatch says it is said Minister Falk has resigned because he is convinced of the impossibility of effecting a reconciliation with the Vatican.

The *Standard's* Berlin dispatch states an arrangement between Prince Bismarck and the Ultramontanes is probable, as the latter have made concessions with regard to revenue to be raised by the tariff. A *Post* dispatch says National Liberals are hopelessly divided. The conservatives urge the Government to form a strong conservative Cabinet.

CROP PROSPECTS.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS POOR IN ITALY AND RUSSIA.

LONDON, July 2.—Official reports of the Italian harvest say that the rain and inundations have rendered the prospects in the north deplorable. Central Italy, promises, at least, a moderately good harvest; Southwest and Sicilly only tolerable, and southeast and Sardinia excellent. On the whole, the anticipations are under the average. According to Odessa newspapers, the situation of the crops in Southern Russia and Caucassus has been scarcely ever so bad as at present. What was left by drought and hail, is now, it is asserted, being annihilated by frightful swarms of grasshoppers and corn beetles, in the neighborhood of Odessa, and in the Governments of Bessarabia, Ekaterenoslay, Khresson, Poltava, Liflis, Terek, Baku, Stavropol and Kutais.

SPARKS BY CABLE.

THREE supporters of refugee Princes of Burmah have been massacred.

THE Americans in London will celebrate Independence Day by a banquet on Saturday.

ROBERT IVES, the American acting in the "Pinafore" Company at Bath, has been drowned.

A VIENNA dispatch to the *Times* reports the elections for members of the Reichsrath have gone against the Liberals.

IT is announced that the new Viceroy of Egypt, Tewfik Pasha has relinquished half his civil list. He is appointing excellent advisers.

THE Irish members of the English House of Commons are by no means disposed to accept Lord Cairns' University bill. Some characterize the bill as an insult to the country.

THE *Siecle* of Paris, says numerous groups of Bonapartists have some idea of bringing forward Jerome Bonaparte Patterson of America, as a pretender to the Napoleonic succession.

ON Sunday last a placard was posted on the wall of the royal palace of Larken, threatening the King with death if he ratified the bill passed by the Belgium Parliament, depriving the clergy of the control of elementary education.

ORDERS have been received at Portsmouth for three large Indian troop ships to be prepared for seaimmediately for particular service. Considerable curiosity is felt whether these ships are wanted to carry additional reinforcements to Natal or to bring home some of the troops lately in Afghanistan.

PRINCE ALEXANDER of Bulgaria, has emborked at Brindisi for Constantinople. At Constantinople, he will receive the Berat of Investiture and be presented to the Sultan. When in Rome the Prince visited the Pope. It is stated he brought letters from the Czar and Emperor William who requested him to give the Pope assurances respecting the early establishment of satisfactory relations between the Vatican and their Governments.

CALIFORNIA.

Second Day's Session of the Democratic State Convention.

Permanent Organization—Platform Adopted—Mr. Glenn Nominated for Governor.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—On the reassembling of the Democratic Convention, the Committee on Organization reported in favor of the temporary officers for permanent officers. The report was adopted.

The Committee on Resolutions presented a report, which was adopted. Following is the substance of the report:

The Democratic party being the only party which has always obeyed and maintained the Federal Constitution, is, therefore, the only one that can be trusted to administer the new organic law of the State. It pledges the party to the support of its provisions, to economical administration, and to the reduction of taxation and its equal and uniform imposition upon all classes of property.

It condemns Chinese immigration; endorses the action of the Democrats in Congress who secured the passage of the Thurman bill compelling railroads to pay interest on bonds, declares in favor of legislative control of corporations and regulation of freights and fares, and demands the protection of mining industries.

The following are the planks referring to National matters, in full:

The Democratic party hold the United States is an indissoluble union of indestructible States, and the paramount authority of the Federal Constitution, in all the powers which have not been reserved by the States. As suffrage is a privilege conferred exclusively by the States, each State for itself, agreeably to the constitutionally expressed will of the people thereof, any attempt of the General Government to interfere with elections in a State, or in any of them, is dangerous to the liberties of the people and destructive to the sacredness of the elective franchise, and therefore we condemn, as unconstitutional and subversive of the freedom of the ballot, those odious laws, of Republican origin and adoption, by which Federal Supervisors of Elections and Deputy Marshals are empowered to interfere with the registration of voters, and United States troops are stationed at places to intimidate or disfranchise citizens, native and naturalized.

In unison with their party brethren throughout the Republic, the Democrats of California denounce the repeated abuses of the veto power by Rutherford B. Hayes, sitting as the executive officer of the Government, in defeating the will of the people as expressed by Congress, in his rejection of bills passed by that body, to repeal obnoxious and unconstitutional laws during the present session. The Democrats of California earnestly approve of the conduct of the Democrats in both Houses of Congress for their firm adherence to the just determination in the repeal of laws by which the rights of voters are interfered with, at the instance and under the authority of a Republican administration, to the extremity of depriving citizens of suffrage for the purpose of carrying elections by force and fraud.

After the adoption of the resolutions the Convention adjourned.

GLENN NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR.

The Convention, after choosing a State Central Committee went into nomination for Governor. Hugh J. Glenn, the nominee of the H. B. Convention, was nominated by acclamation. A recess was taken till evening.

OTHER CONVENTIONS.

The Democrats of the Second Congressional district this morning nominated T. J. Clunie of Sacramento, for Congress Democrats of the Third district nominated C. P. Berry of Sutter.

The Third Congressional Convention nominated C. E. Wilcoxin, Member of the State Board of Equalization.

The Republicans last evening nominated Hon. T. G. Phelps Railroad Commissioner for this district.

The Workingmen's Municipal Convention last evening nominated D. L. Smoot City and County Attorney.

A MICHIGAN HORROR.

Tragic End of a Defaulting Administrator of an Estate.

FREMONT, MICH., July 2.—A terrible tragedy took place near here yesterday. Ira Cogswell was Superintendent of the Greenwood Ocean Company and administrator of the estate of Joseph Stebbins. Interested parties were working to have him removed from the executorship. This worried him, and as the settlement which was to take place on Monday would have probably found him unprepared, he had told some persons that he would show the Judge of Probate a trick with a hole in it, and he did. He told his wife he was going to kill himself, and told her to get ready to die, but she pleaded that she was unprepared, and he excused her for a few minutes while he gathered the Stebbin's estate papers and some money, about $2,500 altogether, the township books, &c., which he placed in the stove and burned. He then poured kerosene over the premises and set it on fire.

His wife, seeing that he could not be deterred from his terrible work, escaped from the house, and he followed her and tried to persuade her to die with him, but used no violence. She refused to join him, and then flinging her a pocketbook of her own, stepped back into the house and locked the door, and was consumed in the house. A Coroner's inquest has been held, and rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts. Singularly enough, many of the neighbors think he was sane, and did it rather than face a settlement of the Stebbins estate.

CHEEK.

How a Democratic Editor Was Served for Leaving His Paper to the Mercy of a Republican Friend.

[In order to fully appreciate the following article the reader will bear in mind that the *Union* is an old-fashioned Democratic weekly, and that every editorial and political paragraph in the last issue, from which the article in question is taken, are intensely Republican.]

(Fayette County (Iowa) Union, June 26.)

TO THE PUBLIC.

We were requested by the editor of the *Union* to take charge of the paper during his absence on the editorial excursion to Manitoba and to conduct its columns in a proper manner, as "we thought best." We have conscientiously endeavored to do so. Feeling that a change of heart as well as politics would purify it, even if it were only for a week, we have striven to make a good Republican sheet out of it. We appreciate the wrath to come, as well as the terror that the black cane that ye editor always carries will inspire, to say nothing of his No. 9 boot. Still, we feel secure, for a time at least; for, like the war horse of General McClellan, we will snuff the smoke of battle afar off. We are quite positive that about the time McClintock comes back, we will have business in the Eastern States that will detain us for some weeks. We know what became of John Phoenix of California, who transferred a Whig to a Democratic sheet, but, unlike him, we have no extra ears or noses to lose. We have simply done our duty from a literal interpretation of the editor's parting injunction to "conduct the paper as we thought best." We further wish to say that we are not responsible for the previous political complexion or utterances of this paper, and, it is unnecessary to add, for its future position. We also think it superfluous to say that the editor is not responsible for its political sayings this week. It may be a case of "misplaced confidence," yet we emphatically believe in the old saying, with a single addition, that all is fair in love, war and politics. We would like to place at the head of these columns the Republican State ticket and platform, but McClintock, who never does anything by halves, has electrotyped his own platform and ticket, nailed, soldered, and weighted it to the form, so the readers will have to take the will for the deed. If there is anything in this issue but what is good Republican doctrine the reader must know that there is "something wrong in Denmark," and that "devil" has surreptitiously inserted it, or that the editor had returned and we are knocked into "pi."

ED. PRO. TEM.

Speculation.

Since the creation, it is estimated that 27,000,000,000,000,000 have lived on the earth. This sum divided by 27,864,000 the number of square miles, gives 1,314,522,086 to a square rod and 5 to a square foot. Suppose a square rod be divided into 11 graves, each grave would contain 100 persons. But this is speculation, and of no benefit to the 1,000,000,000 people that now exist, 500,000,000, of whom are invalids, 33,000,000 dying each year. What they most want are the facts concerning Dr. Pierce's Family Medicines. For years his Golden Medical Discovery has been the standard remedy for the cure of all scrofulous, throat and lung diseases. While for over a quarter of a century, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy has been unrivaled as a positive cure for catarrh. The testimony of thousands of ladies has been published, certifying that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription positively cures the diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women. For full information see the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, an illustrated work of over 900 pages, price (post paid), $1 50. Over 100,000 copies sold. Address the author, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

Defenders of Black-Mail.

(St. Louis Times Journal.)

The Republicans in the House at Washington have made great fools of themselves in filibustering to prevent any action upon the Political Assessment bill. They are simply advertising the fact that the party can not hold the country without the black-mail levies upon Government clerks. The object of the bill is to put an end to these black-mail levies. It is not necessary to seriously discuss the propriety of such legislation. Every honest man knows that the object of the bill is a good one, and no good man ought to stand in the way of its enactment. It is significant of the audacity bred of heated political discussion that the Republicans in Congress have arrayed themselves in defense of a corrupt and outrageous practice.

THE DEMOCRACY.

Maine State Convention Renominate Governor Garcelon.

First Day's Session of the California State Convention.

THE MAINE CONVENTION.

BANGOR, ME., July 1.—The Democratic State Convention held a meeting to-day, and Governor Garcelon was renominated by acclamation.

Following is the platform:

Resolved, That the partisan acts of Congress that withdraws control of elections from honest men, and places it in the custody of tools of the Executive, are not designed to secure honest elections, but to enable a fraudulent administration to perpetuate its power.

Resolved, That the power to buy up the refuse of every city under the name of Deputy Marshals without limit as to their number or price, and at the expense of the public Treasury, and the power in a single individual minion of the Executive to arrest and imprison, with or without warrant, any and as many of peaceable electors as he may choose to keep from voting, are powers too dangerous to be trusted to any administration.

Resolved, That we approve the efforts of the Democratic members of Congress to secure the repeal of these outrageous and obnoxious enactments so against all traditions of builders of our Republican system that we do not hesitate to declare that no further appropriation should be made by Congress to carry them into effect; that we condemn the action of Republican leaders in keeping alive sectional issues and hatreds engendered by the war, and we call upon all true men and patriotic citizens everywhere to recognize no North, no South, no East, no West, but one whole country, composed of equal States in one inseparable Union.

Resolved, That we are in favor of a currency of gold, and silver and paper; the paper to be kept at par with coin at all times, and are in favor of free, unlimited coinage of silver; that we approve the measures of economy and the reduction of State expenditures inaugurated by the union of the Democrats and Greenbackers in the last Legislature, and insist upon their continuance in the future as the only salvation from ruinous taxation and hopeless bankruptcy.

OFF FOR MEXICO.

Ex-Gov. Shepherd in Search of a New Eldorado.

How the Party is Made up and Where it is Bound—the Marquis of Bustamente's American Successor—Silver by the Ship Load for "the Boss" and his Friends.

[Washington Post.]

Yesterday at 1 o'clock ex-Governor Aleck. R. Shepherd, ex-Governor Ed. McCook and Mr. L. H. Stevens, a well-known Washingtonian, waved their adieus to a large crowd of friends assembled on the dock on the Pacific Mail Steamship Co,. in New York, to see them off. The ship's register showed that the party had engaged passage for Mazatlan, but as that is the smallest part of the story the *Post* will have to draw on other sources of information and tell its many readers all about it. For nearly six months Governor Shepherd has been negotiating with the owners for what is known as the Batopilas mine, located in the State of Chihuahua, about 300 miles from Mazatlan, on the coast, and Tucson, the principal points in Arizona. Two weeks ago the conditional papers were signed, and yesterday the adventurous "Boss," accompanied by Governor McCook of Colorado, Mr. Stevens—both of them interested in the venture—Mr. Randolph, an eminent New York mining expert and experienced Mexican miner, started to examine the property. From Mazatlan the party will make its way eastward to Sierra Madre Mountains, at the foot of which is the wonderful mine of Batopilas. Up to 1820 the Marquis of Bustamente—a name that has probably been considered as fabulous as that of the explorer Gulliver, or the veracious chronicler Eli Perkins, owned and worked the Batopilas mines, and when the lucky old man was gathered to his fathers, he had extracted therefrom not less than $30,000,000. One day the King of Spain heard of him and his mine, and straightway ordered it to be escheated to the State, but the crafty Bustamente reckoned that a part was better than the whole, and loaded up a ship with a million dollars' worth of silver bars, which he sailed with to the palace-door and obtained a reversal of the orders in council. In 1862 the well-known firm of Wells, Fargo & Co., obtained possession of the Bustamente property, and have since owned and worked it. The yield has been not near so large, but it has been steady. A great tunnel was projected, and has been pushed nearly a half mile into the mountain, crossing eighteen veins, out of one of which $2,500,000 were taken in six months' time. But Wells, Fargo & Co. have grown old, and counting their wealth by the tens of millions, as they do, have agreed finally on a price at which they will sell their famous mine to Gov. Shepherd and his associates, and hence the departure chronicled above.

On Saturday evening the friends of Gov. Shepherd and Mr. Stevens gave them a parting entertainment at the elegant quarters of the Analostan boat club. A barge ride to Table Rock was followed by a large gathering at the boat-house, and toasts and speeches were the order until an early hour in the morning. Mr. Stevens is the president of the Analostans, and Gov. Shepherd, in his palmy days, has been one of its most liberal patrons. The bodys therefore deemed it especially fitting to give both these gentlemen an appropriate send-off, and invited a large number of distinguished people to assist them.

"How long do you expect to be gone?" said a reporter of the *Post* to the governor at the Baltimore & Ohio depot on Sunday night.

"Three months I think," replied the governor, "I may make the trip in less time, but as I want to make a thorough inspection I shall not limit myself as to time."

"Who are engaged with you?" continued the *Post's* young man.

"That, I am not permitted to say just now, nor is it possible to give the list. A number of well-fixed gentlemen have expressed their willingness to join in the enterprise if the reports we have of the mine are substantiated by our engineer."

"Will it require much capital to run it?"

"Yes, a good deal, but there will be no lack of that. From all we can gather there is more silver in the Batopilas mine and its collaterals than has been taken out of the Comstock lode."

"But can Americans work in that country?"

"As well as in Nevada. Wells, Fargo & Co. have carried on these mines sixteen years, and have never lost a dollar, or been hindered or obstructed."

"Doesn't the Government come in once in a while and claim its share?"

"When Diaz made his break for the presidency he needed money, and came and took $300,000, but gave a receipt for it, and the Mexican commission allowed it to the owners of the mine without question. It will be all paid—every dollar of it."

"How many men are worked there now?"

"About fifty, and the profit on their labor has been regularly $10,000 a month. Five hundred can be worked as well as fifty, and the profit be increased tenfold."

"Do you propose to conduct it on such a scale if you get it?"

"We do. It is the belief of good men, practical miners, that improved machinery will extract from five to ten millions out of the rejected ore alone—'the dump,' as they call it.

"Any political movement connected with the enterprise, Governor?" said the *Post* boy slyly.

"None whatever," replied the Boss. "I am out of politics and shall stay out. I have a large family, and I want to make them comfortable. I have done enough for my party—more than it has ever done for me—and hereafter I shall work for my kith and kin."

"You haven't gone back on Gen. Grant, have you?"

"By no means. I haven't gone back on anybody. I have simply stopped going back on myself. Gen. Grant is all right. He will be nominated by acclamation and elected without any help from me, and nobody will be better pleased to ask less of him than myself."

A large number of the governor's friends were on hand to see him off and summarily put an end to the interview. As the train pulled out they gave him three hearty cheers, and a half dozen of the most enthusiastic accompanied him to New York. There Gov. McCook joins the party, and a dispatch received last evening informed their Washington friends that they had sailed a little after noon, in good spirits and the best of style. Gov. Shepherd is only forty-five years of age, is in splendid health, and has as much energy as a regiment of ordinary men. If there is silver in the Sierra Madre mountains there is nobody more likely than he to get it out.

THE UNIVERSAL PANACEA.

A Brief Sketch of the Increasing Popularity of Pond's Extract.

"That's a foine, big clock, Tommie," said a short, stout son of the Emerald Isle, to a lad who stood beside him, leaning on the railing of the ferryboat.

"What do it say on that sign, Tommie?" he asked, gazing in feigned bewilderment upon the great gilt letters that stand out bold and clear cut as we neared the slip of the Broadway ferry at Williamsburg.

"Pond's Extract," read Tommie.

"Pond's Extract, and what's that good for?"

Tommie began to explain, and impressed the value of Pond's Extract upon his father's obtuse brain.

It is not to be wondered at that the ignorant man should notice this building above all others. The mammoth clock measures off the time upon its ebony face with gilded hands eight feet in length, and in diameter the face is fifteen feet. The letters of the sign are also gilt, are nine feet high. On the First street side the building has a sign thirteen feet high and seventy feet in length, and on the South Sixth street side one of the same height one hundred feet long.

This large and commodious building is simply the place where the bottling, labeling, etc., is done.

Their great distillery is located in Chester, Conn., where the shrub grows in abundance. It is manufactured from the half-inch twigs and brought to New York in barrels. From these it is poured into large tanks, refined and conveyed by hose to the automatic bottle fillers, run by machinery and tended by girls. When one looks at these ponderous tanks filled with the healing remedy, they can form some idea of the gigantic proportions to which this enterprising and reliable company have grown. "Pond's Extract" is favorably known in nearly every country on the globe. The exports to Europe, the West Indies and Australia are simply immense.

All know Pond's Extract as an antidote for aches and pains which arise from various causes. But there are, doubtless, many who do not know about the the toilet articles which they manufacture from this invaluable extract. A beautifully perfumed toilet cream which softens the skin and imparts fairness to the complexion is one of the products of this company. A large portion of the toilet cream is composed of Pond's Extract in a condensed form. Liquid dentifrice, lip salve, toilet soap, ointment, plasters and catarrah remedy are other specifics which the Pond Extract Company have originated and made a success of.

As a rule toilet creams contain poisonous cosmetics, and should be avoided. Whatever preparations this toilet cream may contain, aside from the extract itself, it does not leave any trace like powder or sediment upon the skin where it has been applied, but cools the face like "real cream," and prevents it from chaping. The dentifrice is equally cleansing and healing in its effect upon the gums, removing tartar, and giving a polish and whiteness to the teeth.

The Extract as a medicine (or more properly speaking, a substitute for medicine, which is far superior to all the drugs thrown upon the market, and recommended as cure alls for every disease under the sun) speaks for itself. When the baby tumbles out of its cradle by trying to crawl up the sides the fond mother or nurse catches Pond's Extract bottle and commences to saturate the bruises and scratches with the healing and soothing fluid. Those afflicted with neuralgia use it. Those who are disfigured with skin diseases and boils find it an invaluable specific for their maladies.

Among the important contributions of American products to the Paris Exposition were those made by Pond's Extract Company and special mention was made of them in both foreign and American journals. Their success and popularity is such as any company might justly be proud.

Smith Wins the Race.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

BOSTON, MASS., July 1.—The single scull race for five hundred dollars aside, three miles with a turn, between Warren Smith of Halifax and Evan Morris of Pittsburgh, Pa., took place at Silver Lake, near Boston this afternoon. There was considerable delay in starting and the race was not called until 6:44 P. M. when George Faulkner, the referee, gave the word "go" after two trials. The water was as smooth as glass. Morris took the water first and drew a half a length to the front but before the men had pulled ten lengths Smith had got down to his work and the bow of his boat showed a little in front.

Both men steered badly. Smith especially giving Morris an advantage, which he availed himself of, turning his stake boat first and squaring away for home before Smith had turned. This advantage he maintained for about a mile when Smith gradually drew up to him, and as they entered the last half mile Morris led by only a length, both men pulling a stroke of 34 to the minute. When within one hundred yards of the line Smith was but half a length behind. Here he put on a tremendous spurt, shot past Morris and crossed the line the winner, by one boats length and about ten feet, in twenty-one minutes and five seconds. This is remarkably good time, although not the best on record.

W. M. T.

Everything Just Right.

Experienced business men see that the movements of the Stock Exchange daily offer great advantages to make money by the new Mutual Capitalization System. Anybody can operate thus, with safety and large profit. Many are getting rich returns from investments of $25 to $25,000. Lieut. H. C. K., of U. S. A., invested $50 in each of three capitalizations, realizing during May $863 26. W. C. B., foreman in a Cincinnati manufactory, received June 2d, check for $639 28, resulting from a $150 capitalization. New circular, "Rules for Success," with invaluable information to all investors, mailed free. All kinds of stocks and bonds bought and sold. Address Adams, Brown & Co., Bankers and Brokers, 26 and 28 Broad street, N. Y.

PALACE OF JUSTICE.

The Transportation Company Dissolved—Pleads His Own Case.

Speedy Justice—U. S. Court Jurors—The Wernett Case, &c.

The application of the Union Railroad and Transportation Company for a dissolution of charter was before Court again on Saturday, when John Dalzell, Esq., the attorney for the company, submitted a form of order agreed upon by both sides. By this order the Court decrees a dissolution on the payment by the company to the Commonwealth, within ten days, the sum of $3,794 57, as taxes claimed to be due. The Court signed the order. The Auditor General strenuously opposed the dissolution of the company until certain money due the State was paid. By his prompt action the State will be nearly $4,000 better off.

SPEEDY JUSTICE.

John Quinn and James Kelly, whom J. A. McLaughlin of the *Chronicle*, detected in the act of stealing a pocketbook from a lady at Trinity Church, on Wednesday of last week, were tried in the Quarter Sessions Court for the offence the following Friday and convicted. They were proven to be guilty beyond a shadow of doubt, and when the jury had rendered a verdict to that Judge Collier gave each of them three years in the Penitentiary. By noon they had donned the stripes.

PLEAD HIS OWN CASE.

Christ Hope, a farmer of Scott township, pleaded his own case in the Quarter Sessions Court. He was arraigned for malicious mischief in burning a portion of a rail fence belonging to David Foster. He proved himself quite able to handle his own case, and caused much amusement for his auditors by his original and sarcastic allusion to his opposing counsel. He claimed he had a right to burn down the fence in order to erect a new one. The jury returned a verdict against him.

EQUITY CASE.

W. S. Purviance yesterday filed a bill in the United States Circuit Court on behalf of Jay Gould of New York, to compel Edward S. Loop to satisfy a judgment of $15,000 obtained against Gould in Monroe county, in 1861, and subsequently collusively transferred to Loop in Luzerne county.

THE WERNETT CASE.

Some days ago a motion was argued in the case of Alex. Wernett to open judgement against him for $10,000, which he had conferred in favor of an Australian. The committee in charge of Wernett asked the opening of the judgment on the ground that the proceedings were irregular, and that Wernett, by reason of habitual drunkenness, was unfit to do anything in which there was any responsibility. The court to-day discharged the rule to open judgment.

SUIT AGAINST ALLEGHENY.

William A. Shaw to-day commenced proceedings in equity in No. 2 against the city of Allegheny, its officers and Sheriff Hunter. The plaintiff is the owner of four acres of ground in the Fourth ward, Allegheny, against which there is a claim for $173 92 for taxes, which he claims he does not owe. He therefore wants Court to grant a perpetual injunction against the defendants to prevent them from selling the property for the claim.

UNITED STATES COURT JURORS.

The thousands of applicants for positions on the United States Court juries will, no doubt, be disappointed to learn that the power of appointing jurors has been taken from Marshall Hall by the recent laws passed by Congress. Hereafter the Court will appoint a Commissioner who in conjunction with a clerk, will select three hundred names, which they will place in the wheel and then draw therefrom the required number of jurors.

Dr. O'Keefe's Camphor Pills,

for Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cramps, Colic, Nausea, Vomiting and sudden diarrhoea, from drinking cold water, sudden changes of weather, eating ice cream, &c., 25 cents at Druggists. jy1:5t&4tW

School Entertainment.

The entertainment given at the West Liberty School on last Thursday and Friday evenings, and repeated on Saturday evening by request, to a large and intelligent audience, was a grand success. The recitations, dialogues, &c., were well rendered by the pupils, reflecting much credit upon their tutors, Mr. Milles and Miss Algeo. The performances of the W. L. U., club on the occasion were excellent. Their rendition of "The Watch on the Rhine," accompanied by the cornet in the hands of Peter Elgass, was beautiful. The Misses Rose O'Donnell, Ella Mullen and Nora McCarthy, acquitted themselves most creditably by their musical performances and were heartily encored. Miss Kate Douglass also sang "Come Birdie Come" most delightfully. A dialogue and tableau entitled "The Goddess of Liberty" was rendered by Miss Lang, a teacher of the borough, and others, in an excellent manner. Taken all in all the entertainment was a grand success.

HEALTH—the po

HURD AND GARFIELD.

Two Ohio Men Closing the Debate in the House.

How Frank Hurd Demolished Garfield's Fine Spun Pleas.

[Cincinnati Enquirer Special.]

A FIELD DAY IN THE HOUSE.

The debate in the House on Friday on Marshals' bill was able and spirited. It was a field day. The Republicans started in to give the Democrats a Waterloo, and met one themselves. Only one hour's general debate on the bill was allowed. Garfield was put forth to fire the parting shot. He had been loading his battery for a week, and great things were expected of him. The burden of his speech was the general denial of the sovereign power of the States. In broad terms he denied that the State was sovereign, and builded up a mass of sophistry from this manner of reasoning: that, inasmuch as the only power the subject in this country derived anterior to the Declaration of Independence was from the Crown of Great Britain, and because of the fact that a Provisional Government existed before the States were located, hence the State could not have either sovereign or equal power with the Central Provisional Government. His speech broadly trenched on the theory of a centralization of power in the National Government, and was the widest declaration in support of such centralization ever made in the halls of the National Legislature. Having assumed that there could be no power in the State co-equal with the central or national power, he went on to try and prove the affirmative by showing that a State would be practically paralyzed but for the power lodged in the General Government; that of itself it had no self-sustaining power, because it could not declare war, raise or maintain an army; emit bills of credit, or even regulate commerce. Next, he held that the doctrine of State sovereignty had been the issue upon which the war of the rebellion had been waged, and that with the overthrow of armed rebellion to maintain the doctrine, the doctrine itself perished. The speech created a good deal of amazement even among Garfield's party colleagues, and was evidently indorsed by all of them because of its absurdities. Nevertheless it received the round of applause after the manner of the organized machine claque.

HURD ANSWERED GARFIELD.

He not only answered him, but he demolished him, and with him he demolished the whole fabric which was reared to sustain the President's position. Hurd was in splendid voice and loaded to the muzzle with grape and canister. It is accounted the best speech he ever delivered in Congress, and that is saying a good deal. It fairly bristled with points. The whole towering superstructure of sophistries which Garfield had builded so laboriously to support the position on the relations of the States to the Federal Government Hurd demolished by reading Article 10 of the Constitution. "The power not delegated to the United States," read Hurd, "by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people." There was a spontaneous burst of applause as Hurd's ringing tones rang out that single sentence. That, he declared, shaking the Constitution at the Republican side, was his answer to the intricate argument of the gentleman from Ohio, that is his definition of what rights belonged to the States. His most telling point, perhaps, was his reply to the President's assumption that if Congress prohibited him from using the army as a police force at the polls it would prevent him from executing laws which he had sworn to execute. Turning to the Constitution again, Hurd quoted and showed that it had made the army the creature of Congress absolutely, and not the creature of the President. "To Congress," quoted Hurd, "is given the power to raise armies. Without Congress it cannot exist, and by the Constitution it must be recreated every two years; for no appropriation of money for its use could be for a longer term than two years. To Congress is given the power," said he, "to make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces. The President is empowered to call on the militia of the States to enforce the laws at elections or elsewhere, and that right we have never questioned or sought to abridge; but it is for Congress and not for the President to say what laws the Federal army shall execute, and no prohibition which Congress may see fit to impose as to their use can abridge any of the President's constitutional rights, or interfere with the performance of any of his sworn duties." It came like a revelation to the House, and another burst of applause told that the point was appreciated. The Republicans looked helplessly at one another for comfort, but there was no comfort. Here was the Constitution, declaring as plain as noon-day that the President had no right to use the army to execute laws except by the permission of Congress; and the whole under pinning was knocked from under the Republican position. Hurd's peroration befitted his speech. It was terse, rhetorical and dramatic. He informed the Republicans who were talking of a Democratic backdown, that the Democrats didn't expect when they entered this fight to win it in a day, but that they had enlisted for the war, and would fight until victory was won. At the close of the speech the Democratic members crowded around Hurd, and tendered him so great an informal ovation that for some minutes business was interrupted.

THE KHEDIVE ABDICATES.

HIS SON, PRINCE TEWFIK, SUCCEEDS TO THE THRONE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 26.—The Sultan has signed a firman deposing the Khedive of Egypt in favor of his son, Prince Mohamed Tewfik.

LONDON, June 26.—In the House of Lords to-day, the Marquis of Salisbury gave confirmation to the report that the Sultan has ordered the Khedive to abdicate and that the latter had expressed acquiescence. Lord Salisbury stated further that Prince Tewfik had been installed as Khedive of Egypt.

LONDON, June 26.—A dispatch from Cairo states that Tewfik Pasha was proclaimed Viceroy of Egypt with a salute of 101 guns. The Russian Consul General has been ordered to support the other Consuls in the position they have taken. It is reported the Khedive will receive a pension of £50,000 per annum. A Berlin dispatch states that Talaat Pasha, who was recently sent by the Khedive on a special mission to Constantinople was the bearer of a large sum of money for the Sultan.

A dispatch from Alexandria states the Khedive, his Finance Minister and Prince Hassan will leave the country. A yacht is ordered to be ready to take them to Constantinople.

CAIRO, June 26.—Prince Tewfik, the new Khedive, held a reception to-day, which was attended by foreign consuls, Egyptian officials and all notable Europeans in Cairo.

WHEN LEAVING HOME FOR THE SUMMER VACATION, the prudent provide themselves with Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam, in order to treat promptly and effectually, sudden attacks of Cramp, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, &c,—complaints more or less prevalent everywhere at this season of the year.
MWS

Piles Cured in Three Days.

E. D. Wassew, Johns street above Penn, says he was treated for piles by Dr. Wells, 167½ Wood street, April 19th; that he has been free from piles since three days after treatment. Previous to treatment he had to wear a pile truss.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

POND'S EXTRACT.

THE GREAT VEGETABLE
PAIN DESTROYER AND SPECIFIC
FOR INFLAMMATION AND HEMORRHAGES.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the **Extract.** Our **Plaster** is invaluable in these diseases, Lumbago, Pains in Back or Side, &c. **Pond's Extract Ointment** (50 cents) for use when removal of clothing is inconvenient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory cases.

Hemorrhages. Bleeding from the Lungs, Stomach, Nose, or from any cause, is speedily controlled and stopped. Our **Nasal Syringes** (25 cents) **and Inhalers** (50 cents) are great aids in arresting internal bleeding.

Diphtheria and Sore Throat. Use the **Extract** promptly. It is a sure cure. Delay is dangerous.

Catarrh. The **Extract** is the only specific for this disease. Cold in Head, &c. Our **"Catarrh Cure,"** especially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of the **Extract;** our **Nasal Syringe** is invaluable for use in Catarrhal affections, is simple and inexpensive.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains & Bruises. It is healing, cooling and cleansing. Use our **Ointment** in connection with the **Extract;** it will aid in healing, softening and in keeping out the air.

Burns and Scalds. For allaying heat and pain it is unrivaled, and should be kept in every family, ready for use in case of accidents. A dressing of our **Ointment** will aid in healing and prevent scars.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain.

Earache, Toothache, and Faceache. When the **Extract** is used according to directions, its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching, It is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. **Pond's Extract Medicated Paper** for closet use, is a preventive against Chafing and Piles. Our **Ointment** is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast & Sore Nipples. The **Extract** is so cleanly and efficacious that mothers who have once used it will never be without it. Our **Ointment** is the best emollient that can be applied.

Female Complaints. No physician need be called in for the majority of female diseases if the **Extract** is used. Full directions accompany each bottle.

CAUTION.

Pond's Extract Has been imitated. The genuine has the words **"Pond's Extract"** blown in the glass, and our trade-mark on surrounding wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having **Pond's Extract** Take no other preparation. IT IS NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

Price of Pond's Extract, Toilet Articles and Specialities.

POND'S EXTRACT	50c, $1 00 and $1 75		
Toilet Cream	$1 00	Catarrh Cure	75
Dentifrice	50	Plaster	50
Lip Salve	25	Inhaler	50
Toilet Soap (3 cakes)	50	Nasal Syringe	25
Ointment	50	Medicated Paper	15

PREPARED ONLY BY
POND'S EXTRACT CO.,
New York and London.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
se23:MWFSW-DM

POND'S EXTRACT,
Wholesale and retail, at Jos. Fleming's Drug Store, 84 Market Street. Sent by mail upon receipt of $1.

THE GENUINE
DR. C. McLANE'S
Celebrated American
WORM SPECIFIC
OR
VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,
DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper.

—:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

$10 to $1000 Invested in Wall St. Stocks makes fortunes every month. Book sent free explaining everything. Address BAXTER & CO., Bankers, 17 Wall St., N. Y. se28-TTS&W1y

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine. my3:W1y

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STILL AT THE FRONT!

J. H. JOHNSTON,

Great Western Gun Works,

169 SMITHFIELD STREET.

SUMMER SPORTS!

ARCHERY A full line of improved Patent Folding Bows, Arrows, Targets, Quivers, &c., at VERY LOW PRICES.

GLASS BALLS AND TRAPS.

All the best Traps in use, and Rough Glass and Feather Balls, at prices that defy competition.

PARLOR AND TARGET RIFLES.

TENTS, HAMMOCKS.

FISHING TACKLE.

A splendid assortment of Rods, Lines, Flies, Hooks, Snoods, Bait, Seines, Nets and other fine Tackle.

GUNS, RIFLES, REVOLVERS.

ALL THE LATE STYLES of Breech Loading Double and Single Breech Loading Shot Guns Winchester, Remington, Stern's, Wesson, and the French Flobert Rifles. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Shells, Cartridges, and Smith and Wesson, Colt and other makes of Revolvers, from $1 to $25 each. Price Lists sent free. Call at the old stand.

J. H. JOHNSTON,
69 Smithfield street.

N.B.—Guns and Revolvers repaired. Guns and Tents for hire. We aim to keep everything in the sporting line, and will sell at bottom prices. my12:2AD&W

IN THE MATTER OF THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP OF SHOENBERGER & COMPANY.

WHEREAS, On the 17th day March, 1873, a Limited Partnership under the firm name of Shoenberger & Co., (the certificate of which is recorded in the Recorder's Office of Allegheny county, in Limited Partnership Book, vol. 1, page 209), was formed between William H. Shoenberger, John Z. Speer, Thomas S. Blair, Chas. L. Fitzhugh, Peter Shoenberger and Gottlieb A. Steiner, as general partners, and George K. Shoenberger and John H. Shoenberger as special partners, the same to commence on the 1st day of April, 1873, and to end on the 30th day of June, 1878.

AND WHEREAS, By an instrument of writing, bearing date the 22d day of March, 1877, the said William H. Shoenberger, by and with the written consent of all his co-partners, sold and transferred his interest in said Limited Partnership, to the above named Peter Shoenberger, and thereafter the said Limited Partnership was duly continued without other change than the retirement therefrom of the said William H. Shoenberger, as will more fully appear, reference being had to the proper certificate, bearing date March 22d, 1877, and recorded in said county in Limited Partnership Book, vol. 1, page 376.

AND WHEREAS, By a certificate dated the 27th day of June, 1878, and recorded in said county in Limited Partnership Book, vol. 1, page 455, said Limited Partnership was renewed and continued for a period of five years, from the 30th day of June, 1878.

AND WHEREAS, the said firm or Limited Partnership desire to enlarge their business by including therein the manufacture of steel in its various forms.

Now we do further certify:

1. That the name of the firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is "Shoenberger & Company."

2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the manufacture of iron, nails, horse shoes and sheet iron, and also the manufacture of steel in its various forms in the city of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and sale of said manufactured articles.

3. That the names of the general partners of the said firm are John Z. Speer and Gottlieb A. Steiner, whose place of residence is the city of Allegheny, in the State of Pennsylvania; Thomas S. Blair and Charles L. Fitzhugh, whose place of residence is the city of Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, and Peter Shoenberger, whose place of residence is the city of Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio; that the names of the special partners of said firm are George K. Shoenberger, whose place of residence is the city of Cincinnati, in the State of Ohio, and John H. Shoenberger, whose place of residence is the city of Pittsburgh and State of Pennsylvania.

4. That the amount of capital which each of said named special partners contributed to the common stock of the partnership, was as follows, viz.: That said George K. Shoenberger so contributed sixty-two thousand five hundred dollars ($62,500) in cash, and the said John H. Shoenberger so contributed sixty-two thousand five hundred dollars ($ 2,500) in cash.

5. That said partnership, as now renewed and continued, will expire on the 30th day of June, A. D. 1883.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands, this 7th day of June, A. D. 1879.

THOS. S. BLAIR,
CHAS. L. FITZHUGH,
JOHN Z. SPEER,
P. SHOENBERGER,
GOTTLIEB A. STEINER,
General Partners.
G. K. SHOENBERGER,
J. H. SHOENBERGER,
Special Partners.
je21:6tW

WEBER PIANOS. PALACE ORGANS.

Careful buyers, after searching tests and examinations, are settling down to the opinion that the very best instruments to buy are the WEBER PIANOS and PALACE ORGANS. In them you get the perfection of musical qualities, with the capacity of standing the greatest amount of use. Be sure to examine them before buying any other make.

MELLOR & HENRICKS,
79 FIFTH AVENUE.
mh20:AD 3m

WANTED At Once Young **10** More Men and WOMEN to enter upon a Course of Instruction at this Institution to prepare themselves for special positions as Book keepers, Assistant Book keepers and other positions where a good business education will be required. Address **COBB'S A. B. COLLEGE**, Painsville, O. N. B. Only those who are willing to work and make themselves worthy of a situation need apply. de21-eow-6m W

PROF. SCHEM'S HISTORY OF THE WAR IN THE EAST,

Or the conflict between RUSSIA and TURKEY, is the LIVE book for LIVE Agents. Has 700 octavo pages, 100 Engravings of Battles, Fortresses, Generals, &c., &c. Price, $3.00. Terms unequaled. AGENTS WANTED. H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., New York, or Cincinnati, Ohio. del:eowly W

SALESMEN WANTED $125 A Month and Expenses selling to DEALERS SAMPLES FREE. Name STAMP. CIGARS Factory Shaved. S. FOSTER & CO., Cincinnati, O. mh1:10t W-eow

FREE NEW and Scientific cure for Nervous Debility, without Medicine, from whatever cause. Mailed free. *Electro Chemical Pad Co.*, P. O. box 3329, N. Y. mh22:11t W

$350 A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED—36 best selling articles in the world: one sample *free*. Address J. Bronson, Detroit, Mich. se7:wly

$10 TO $25 PER DAY to Farmers Sons and other energetic young men to sell an article as STAPLE as COFFEE, to Farmers and others in their own neighborhoods. Particulars Free.
Address—THE CENTENNIAL CO., St Louis, Mo. nov13:1y W

WANTED—EVERY FARMER AND mechanic to call at 131 Fifth avenue, Room 2, Pittsburgh, Pa., and examine J. J. Keush's Patent Potato Digger, the greatest invention in the country. This Digger will dig and gather 5 acres of potatoes per day. Township, County and State rights for sale low. je14:W1m

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IT WILL PAY

To Read Carefully the Latest Price List OF

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS,

NEWPORT BUTTON AND TIE
Low Walking Shoes for Ladies and Gents FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER,
AT
C. D. SIMEN'S.

Child's Bright Gr. Button Shoes,	7 to 10,		85
" " Goat " "	7 to 10,	$1	00
Misses' " Grain " "	11 to 2,	1	10
" " Goat " "	11 to 2,	1	25
Ladies' " Grain Lace "	3 to 8,	1	00
" Lasting Lace and Cong. Gaiters,			75
" " Slikgore " "		1	00
" " Button Shoes,		1	25
" " Front Seam Button Shoes		1	50
" " Kid Foxed "		1	50
" " Lace Shoes,		1	00
" Kid Newport Ties,		1	00
" Turkey Morocco Newport Button		1	00
" Fine Kid Fancy Slippers,			75
" Lasting Slippers,			50
" Kid and Morocco Button Shoes,		1	75
" Turkey Morocco High Lace Shoes		1	50
" Kid and Morocco Front Seam B'n		2	00
Boys' and Youths' Cong. Gaiters,		1	50
" A. Calf and Box-tie Buckle Alexis,		1	25
" " Lace Walkinphast,		1	25
" B. Calf Button Shoes,		1	50
Men's Extra Heavy Sole Shoes,		1	00
" Heavy Sole Congress Gaiters,		1	25
" " " Buckle Shoes,		1	50
" B. Calf Button Shoes,		2	00
" Fine Calf Button Shoes,		2	50
" B. Calf Boots,		2	00
" Custom-made Calf Boots,		2	50
" Fine Calf Dress Boots,	$3 00 and	3	50
" B. Calf Low Shoes,		1	25
" Imit. Goat Low Shoes,	$1 50 and	1	75
" Fine Goat " "		2	00
" Extra Fine Calf Low Shoes, to button and tie,		2	50
" Hob-nail Brogans,		1	00
" Working Shoes,			85

78 OHIO STREET, Allegheny.
mh1:SMW-bt&W

GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
Fiery Furnace,

For Heating Dwellings, Churches, &c.

NEW IMPROVED
BOSTON RANGE.

The Cheapest and Best and Most Popular Range in the Market. Also Manufacturers of the

CONFIDENCE AND COLUMBIA
COOK STOVES!

PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES.
LAUNDRY STOVES.
Pine Grate Fronts and Fenders.
fting Shaker Grate, Old's Patent.
Agitating Grates, Larkins' Patent.
Marbleized Cast Iron Mantels

206 AND 208
Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
and

Authorized by the Commonwealth of Ky.
—10TH—
POPULAR DRAWING OF THE
Commonwealth Distribution Co.
AT MACAULEY'S THEATRE,
In the City of Louisville, on
THURSDAY, JULY 31st, 1879.

On which occasion a **GRAND CONCERT** will be given, holders of a ticket or part of a ticket entitled to admission free.

The Drawing will be supervised by men of undoubted character and standing, and ticketholders, agents and clubs are respectfully requested to send on representatives with proper credentials to examine into the Drawing.

A New Era in the History of LOTTERIES.

Every ticket-holder can be his own supervisor, call out his number and see it placed in the wheel.

The Management call attention to the grand opportunity presented of obtaining for only $2, any of

THE FOLLOWING PRIZES.

1 Prize,		$30,000
1 Prize,		10,000
1 Prize,		5,000
10 Prizes,	$1,000 each	10,000
20 Prizes,	500 each	10,000
100 Prizes,	100 each	10,000
200 Prizes,	50 each	10,000
600 Prizes,	20 each	12,000
1,000 Prizes,	10 each	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9 Prizes,	$300 each	$2,700
9 Prizes,	200 each	1,800
9 Prizes,	100 each	900
1,960 Prizes,		$112,400

Whole Tickets, $2. Half Tickets, $1. 27 Tickets, $50. 55 Tickets, $100.

All applications for club rates should be made to the home office.

Remit by Postoffice Money Order, registered letter, bank draft, or express. Full list of drawing published in Louisville Courier-Journal and New York Herald, and mailed to all ticket-holders. For tickets and information address T. J. COMMERFORD, Sec'y, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky., or 163 Broadway, New York.

N. B.—After July 31st, drawings will occur monthly. je12-TTS-&c&W:1y29

PERSONAL—HEINERICKE BALBACH, born in Germany in 1809, who lived in Phillipsburg, Beaver Co., Pa., in 1834, and later in Zoar, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, widow of Jacob Klingenstein, deceased, has fallen heir to an estate in Germany. She or her heirs can have same by presenting their claims to MAX SCHAMBERG, 131 Smithfield street, Pittsburg. A

FOR SALE—BY HALLER, BECK & CO., corner Western and Beaver avenues, Allegheny City, Pa., 10 000 bushels bitter salt for fertilizing purposes; also, patent coiled barrel hoops, 1½ and 2 inch, by the thousand or car load; barrel staves, suitable for sugar, apple and glass barrels, barrel heading, 15, 17½ and 18 inches, at lowest cash price. je30:1md&W

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF SECond-hand Boilers in good order, ranging from 24 to 42 inches diameter and from 10 to 28 feet, double flued and overlinder. Boiler Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Also a large stock of new boilers on hand. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, No. 18 Water street. ap4:1&W R. MUNSON

POLITICAL.

STATE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION—

The State Democratic Convention will meet at Harrisburg on WEDNESDAY, THE 16TH DAY OF JULY, 1879, at noon, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for State Treasurer, and transacting such other business as the interests of the party may require.

By order of the State Committee.
R. M. SPEER, Chairman.
H. L. DIFFENBACH, P. J. PIERCE, P. C. HAMMER, } Secretaries.

FOR CORONER.
J. G. ROLSHOUSE,
OF MCCANDLESS TOWNSHIP.
Subject to decision of Democratic County Convention. my20:d&Wtc

FOR CORONER—
THOMAS A. PENDER,
OF FIFTH WARD, PITTSBURGH,
Subject to decision of Democratic County Convention. jun2:d&Wtc

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A CARD.—TO ALL WHO are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City. no25:sood&Wno30-1y

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain, or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Disease of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

DR. WHITTIER, 302 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to afford reliable special treatment in all private diseases, SPERMATORRHŒA, or SEMINAL WEAKNESS and IMPOTENCY, LOSS OF SEXUAL VIGOR, caused by abuses or indiscretion, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF THE MIND AND BODY, &c.; also, GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURE, URINARY COMPLAINTS and SYPHILIS (all forms), are perfectly cured, and blood poisons eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate, as diploma at office shows. A life-time experience and large practice enables cure after others fail. Consultation and correspondence private and free; pamphlet for stamp; call or write.

Office Hours—9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 1 only.

MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE, 144 pages, illustrated—a book for private, careful reading. Price 25 cents.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of George W. Warren, deceased, late of Marshall township, Allegheny county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement to

J. H. FOWLER, Executor.
THORN HILL, ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA., April 26th, 1879. my5:6tW

UPON THE WILL OF ROBERT JOHNSTON, Sr., deceased, late of Upper St. Clair township, letters testamentary have been issued to me as executor, to whom all persons having claims against the estate are notified to present them without delay, and to whom all debts due the estate must be paid. ROBERT JOHNSTON, Executor, je21:6tW Upper St. Clair P. O.

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER, NO. 302 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to afford reliable special treatment in all PEIVATE, NERVOUS and URINARY DISEASES. Cures warranted. SPERMATORRHŒA or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DYSPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also IMPOTENCY, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURE, ORCHITIS, all urinary diseases, and SYPHILIS (all forms), consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT OR ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the new and best remedies prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquire great skill. The establishment is central and retired, and so arranged that patients see the Doctor only. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet, Marriage Guide, 100 pages, sent everywhere. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only.

MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE, 144 pages, fine illustrations. Price 25 cents. A private instructor for the married, or those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproduction, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences, &c. A book for every body's private, careful reading. Sold at office, or sent by mail securely sealed on receipt of price in money or postage stamps. Address, DR. WHITTIER, 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RELIABLE TREATMENT FOR ALL STAGES OF SYPHILIS, GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURE, ORCHITIS, HERNIA, ALL URINARY DISEASES, AND SYPHILITIC OR MERCURIAL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, SKIN OR BONES, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produces some of the following effects: As Emissions, Blotches, Dizziness, Nervousness, Dimness of Sight, Coughs, Indigestion, Constipation, Despondency, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Loss of Memory and Sexual Power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical pamphlet relating to the above diseases, with 25 valuable receipts for domestic use sent to any address for 50 cents. This pamphlet should be read by all old and young married or single. All communications confidential. Address

GIRARD MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
83 Sixth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. Sundays from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M. my14:d&Wly

PRESCRIPTION FREE—FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF SEMINAL WEAKNESS, LOST MANHOOD and all Disorders brought on by Indiscretion or Excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. DR. JAQUES & CO., 130 W. Sixth street, Cincinnati O. del0:d&Wly

26-Inch SILK SUN UMBRELLAS,

NATURAL HANDLE, ONLY	$2 00
Hand-made Lace Point Ladies' Tie, only	20
Long Lace Tie, extra wide	20
White or Fancy Thread Ties for	15
Real Thread Long Top Lace Gloves	50
all Silk Black Mitts	25
Misses' Opera and White Kid Gloves	25
Ladies' Kid Gloves	25, 50 75c and $1 00
Men's Regular Made Half Hose	15
Ballou French Yoke Shirt	75
6 White Neck Ties for	20
2 4 ply Linen Collars	25
Ivory Stick Party Fans, very cheap	1 00
Breton Lace, very fine	15
Black Silk Lace	15 to 50
Hamburg Flouncing, from Auction Sales,	12
20, 30, 50c— reat Bargains.	

Staple Notions, Hosiery and Furnishing Goods, away below value. Goods sent by mail.

By removing one square from the Old Stand and Selling on Commission, has

Reduced My Expenses $6,000,

And hence the Great Bargains in Good Goods offered daily by

J. D. CARLISLE,

Agent for Demorest's Patterns,
Cor. Fifth Avenue and Liberty Street.
TTS

$72 A WEEK, $12 a day at home easily made. Costly outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. my24:1y W

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1879.

THE WEEKLY POST!

Single Subscription - $1.50 per year
In Clubs - - - - - 1.25 "
(Postage Prepaid by us.)

THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY POST for 1879 will maintain its reputation as the Largest, Cheapest and Best Family and Political Journal published in the Union. Eight pages and fifty-six columns in each number; printed with clear type on the best of paper.

LEADING FEATURES.

POLITICAL—THE WEEKLY POST will maintain the fundamental principles of Democracy and give to the Democratic organization and candidates a hearty and unflinching support, as the best and in fact only way to secure reform in government and the maintenance of the rights of the people and the States. Hereafter the history of the country promises to be the history of the Democratic party; but a brief time will elapse and the control of the Federal and State governments in all their branches will pass into its hands. THE POST will be a faithful guardian and defender of the honor and integrity of the party in power, as it has been a champion of its principles in the long years of adversity and defeat.

THE NEWS—It will contain the current news of the day from all quarters of the world by mail and telegraph, carefully condensed and edited, including full reports of Congressional and Legislative proceedings with special dispatches and correspondence from Washington, Harrisburg and other points of interest.

LITERARY MISCELLANY—It will contain choice litery matter, adapted for the amusement and instruction of the home circle.

MARKET REPORTS—The fullest, latest and most reliable Market Reports from all of the commercial centres, while a special feature will be made of the Live Stock Markets, in which every farmer is interested.

EDITORIALS—Editorials on every subject of interest that may transpire, as well as many other features, suggested by events as they occur.

THE DAILY POST

Is one of the best daily publications in Pittsburgh, and is the only Democratic daily published in Western Pennsylvania. It is a live paper and contains all the latest news from every quarter of the globe.

OUR TERMS

(With postage paid.)

THE DAILY POST, per year.....$8 00
THE WEEKLY POST, per year..... 1 50
IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER..... 1 25

Money may be sent by Drafts, Postoffice Orders or by Registered Letter.

Specimen Copies sent free on application to the office.

JAS. P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

L. S. L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. SEVENTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, CLASS G, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, JULY 8TH, 1879—116th Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Company.

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868 FOR THE TERM OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, by which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. IT NEVER SCALES OR POSTPONES. Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE, $300,000
100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH.
HALF-TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize		$300,000
1 Capital Prize		10,000
1 Capital Prize		5,000
2 Prizes of	$2,500	5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of	500	10,000
100 Prizes of	100	10,000
200 Prizes of	50	10,000
500 Prizes of	20	10,000
1,000 Prizes of	10	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES.		
9 Approximation Prizes of	$300	2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of	200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of	100	900
1,857 Prizes, amounting to		$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

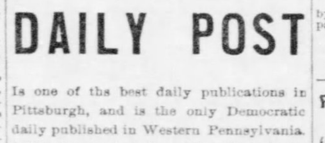
Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

Write, clearly stating full address, for further information or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, Louisiana
Or same at
319 Broadway, New York.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of GENERALS G. T. BEAURGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.
se19:eowTuTh2w-W2w je22-W2w

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE—THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.



Before Taking — After Taking

An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorhœa, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-Abuse;

THE OHIO DEMOCRACY.

General Ewing Serenaded and Makes a Ringing Address.

Scathing Review of the Corruption of the Republican Party—A Democratic Triumph Awaiting Ohio.

JOHN G. THOMPSON TO CONDUCT THE CAMPAIGN.

COLUMBUS, June 26.—The Democratic State Central Committee and candidates met here to-day for consultation. The meeting of the committee was without a jar or special point of interest. The Central Committee organized by electing John G. Thompson, Chairman.

L. M. Meilly was re-elected Secretary.

The following named gentlemen were chosen as an Executive Committee: J. Frank McKinney of Piqua, Chairman; Irvin Dungan of Jackson, Vice Chairman; J. G. Rinehart of Columbus, Treasurer; S. W. Hoffman of Cincinnati, D. McConnville of Steubenville, James Estell of Millersburg, and J. H. Anderson of Columbus.

ABLE SPEECH OF GEN. EWING.

General Ewing was serenaded to-night. In response to loud calls, Ewing appeared, and after an enthusiastic reception made a speech. After returning thanks for his reception, Ewing referred to the Democratic platform, saying it needed no interpreter, and no man in the party had a right, when speaking in its name, to add a word to or subtract one word from that platform. He said it may go too far on the money question to suit some Democrats. It may fall short of the views of others, but it is a deliberate exposition of the issues of this campaign on which the Ohio Democracy have chosen to ask the indorsement of the people.

Further along Ewing said the fight this year is for a position in the great battle of 1880. The forces on each side are so evenly balanced that whichever party secures Ohio has the point of advantage which will probably turn the tide of battle in its favor. I shall enter on the canvass fully realizing the popularity, ability and capacity for organization of the distinguished gentleman who heads the Republican ticket, and the mighty power, wealth, privilege, patronage and plunder which will be arrayed against us. But, confident of the triumph of constitutional government and popular right, I shall obey the voice which called me to the front, and, aided by others far abler than myself, will submit our great cause to the considerate judgment of the people.

After declaring there were no feuds among the Ohio Democracy and that their fight was not for a man or faction, but for a cause, and that honored and trusted leaders in office and out are in enthusiastic accord, and not one would think of degrading himself or imperilling the cause by an untimely struggle for personal aggandizement. He said we propose to make in this campaign a calm, earnest, patriotic appeal to the people of Ohio. We expect to show them that whatever may have been the service of the Republican party in the past, the material interest of the masses and safety of local self-government alike demand a change of administration. No party that ever existed could have held power as long as the Republican party has held it without detriment to the public welfare. It is high time for a change. It can't be for worse. It will certainly be for the better. The Republican party emerged from the war amid the plaudits of a vast majority of the people of the North, but with Lincoln's assassination and Johnson's political murder, it lost popular leadership and fell into the hands and under the control, not of men who bore the heat and burden of war, but of the money aristocracy which grew and fattened on their sacrifices. It turned its back to soldiers and its face to bondholders. It confiscated the interests of the masses, and piled mountains high the fortunes of the favored few. Fearing to submit its finance measures to the judgment of the people, it enacted them in secret, shunned popular discussion of them, and blinded the people with passion and prejudice on false issues, invented to deceive them.

Ten years have passed since the constitutional amendments and all legislation adopted or proposed by the Republican party to secure the results of the war have been inscribed on our statute books, administered by our Courts and acquiesced in by the whole people, but sectional distrust, prejudice and passion are still kept alive by that party, not for your good, fellow citizens, not for the security of toiling millions, black or white, North or South, but solely for party advantage. The Republican party has thus become a foe of that restored, harmonious and prosperous union, for which the best blood of the North was shed. It has become the enemy of civil order, the promoter of discord, the obstacle to fraternal union. For thirteen years past it has so managed our debt, currency and revenue as to lift the burdens of Government from the shoulders of the rich and lay them on the shoulders of the industrial classes, to double the wealth of holders of money securities and double the burdens of the people groaning under the accumulating load of debt and taxation, and so to strengthen its relaxing hold on power by enriching the privileged classes and corporations, whose means and disposition to sustain it increase in the rate of the impoverishment of the masses.

In referring to Federal interference in elections, Mr. Ewing said the Republican party has further fortified itself by usurping Federal control over elections, which has heretofore never been asserted since the foundation of our Government, and that our fathers never knew or heard of the phrase National elections, which President Hayes and Mr. Foster so glibly use, and the attempt of the Republican party to coerce and control State officers, when conducting State elections under State laws, by the use of the Federal army and the swarm of hireling spies and matshals, is flagrant, monstrous and intolerable usurpation.

While on this subject, he said: Fellow citizens: "This assumption of power, if recognized and established, tends and will, I believe, lead to the utter destruction of the beneficent system of government established by our fathers. Under that system, formulated under the Constitution, all the powers of the Federal Government are strictly defined and limited, while the States and people, reserving to themselves all the power not delegated to the General Government, are sovereign in a wider sphere than is the General Government. I speak in no spirit of partisanship, but in candor of conviction when I say, that the obliteration of the reserved rights of the State and people, and the absorption in the General Government of all, regardless of the political power of the Constitution, has become the controlling tendency, if not the final aim of the Republican party. These policies of the Republican party, by which they are impoverishing the masses and absorbing unlimited power in the General Government, are only steps toward the ultimate subversion of our popular liberty and the establishment of a rule of money aristocracy."

He said, never, in the history of our government, have the principles and methods opposed to true Democracy been so boldly and powerfully maintained as by the Republican party in the past twelve years. Its long and firm hold of a rapidly expanding power and the enormous growth of concentrated wealth have developed and ripened forces inimical to popular government, until now, having reduced the laboring masses almost to pauperism, having stripped the middle classes of a large share of their wealth, having learned how to exact an enormous tribute from corporations it has enriched by unjust legislation, it seeks by corruption to bribe and by force to overawe electors, and to perpetuate its power in utter contempt of the Constitution, and of free and unbought suffrage of the people.

Mr. Ewing closed his address by appealing for the support of the State ticket to wagemen whose employment is cut off by depression of values; to debtors and taxpayers whose burdens are doubled by that depression; to men who know a change tends to reform abuses; to those who love free government; to soldiers of the Union army who fought to make the South abide by the Constitution; who are generous enough to allow the South to enjoy the same blessing of free government we enjoy, who, after saving the Union by sufferings and sacrifices, have been robbed by the heartless policy of the Republican party.

A BRILLIANT TRIUMPH PREDICTED.

Gen. Rice made a short speech, declaring Foster's recent speech in Columbus was not in accordance with the ideas enunciated by his report on Louisiana affairs and speeches on the Electoral bill. He predicted a brilliant triumph for the Democracy this fall. Several other speeches were made.

MURDERED FOR MONEY.

Two Tramps Kill a Piano Tuner in Alliance and Get Five Dollars.

The Tramps Arrested, When They Confess Their Crime.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

ALLIANCE, O., June 27.—The man who was found yesterday morning wandering in a field near here, almost beaten to death, died yesterday afternoon at three o'clock from the effects of the violent blows received, without even uttering an audible word, and it has turned out to be a clear case of premeditated murder. The parties who emerged from the woods, mentioned in yesterday's dispatch, were at once followed by Marshal Kingsberry and others and overtaken and arrested six miles east of here and brought to Alliance, where they are now locked up.

When first arrested they pretended to know nothing about the affair, but on hearing of their victim's death made a full confession of their revolting crime. They say they met their victim in the morning at about 5 o'clock at the water tank a little east of town, and knowing him to have money, enticed him to the woods near by, where the atrocious act was committed with a coupling pin. All the money they got for their brutal work was five dollars, which they divided. The one gave his name as Nuernburgh and the other as Ohr. Nuernburgh is not more than sixteen years old and Ohr about nineteen. Both are tramps. The murdered man it is thought was a piano tuner, as instruments used for that purpose were found in the possession of the tramps when arrested. From all that could be gathered, it is thought he was from Wheeling. M. S.

A TERRIBLE EXPLOSION.

Several Persons Killed and Wounded —Bodies Fearfully Mangled.

A Whole Family Buried in the Ruins—Several Dwellings Wrecked.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—One of the most calamitous boiler explosions known in this city occurred this morning at the saw and planing mill of Aipens Will & Son, which has a frontage on the east side of Front street, about Fairmount avenue, from 711 to 723, inclusive. The mill opened for work at the usual hour, about seven o'clock.

A FRIGHTFUL WRECK.

Life was moving on in that vicinity in its customary way and in less than one hour the boiler and other machinery of the engine house were scattered in various directions, and had performed its ghastly work. One house, situated in a rear court, was actually razed to the ground, so that a stranger would hardly conjecture its previous existence, while in the ruins beneath were buried a whole family. In another house an end of the boiler had shot through the wall and lodged on the second floor and so demolished that all evidence of habitation, except the house itself, was absolutely indistinct.

The explosion occurred about a quarter before eight o'clock. The furnaces were fired with shavings, which necessitate a firing about every fifteen minutes. The engineer had just fired up and was sitting in an engine house reading, and before he knew the cause he was a dead man. He sitting in front of the boiler that blew out, and was hurled with a huge piece of iron across the court through the wall and into the second story of the house, standing at the southeast corner on the two alleys. He was found lying in a heapin one corner of the room with his ribs crushed in and his mouth torn from ear to ear.

A FAMILY BURIED IN THE RUINS.

As already stated, there adjoined the boiler house on the north three frame houses, beginning with No. 11, in the first of which lived John McAvoy and his wife and three children. When the boilers parted the engine house was torn into atoms, without a brick left standing, and No. 11 suffered the same fate. John McAvoy had gone to work, and Mrs. McAvoy, with the assistance of one of the children, was clearing away their breakfast table. All four were in the house at the time together with a dog, and when the calamity came they were all buried in the ruins, and the only body taken out uninjured, up to 10 o'clock, was that of the dog. Claude Long, the son, who was aged eight years, was, it is believed killed instantly. His dead body was found and extricated shortly after the explosion. Stella Long was taken out of the ruins severely injured, but her wounds may not prove fatal.

After working a considerable time the men came to Mrs. McAvoy's arms, apparently outstretched, but the body seemed wedged down, so covered with debris, that there were fears of an impossibility to extract her before death had relieved her of suffering, and the sequel shows that these fears were not without foundation. The unfortunate engineer's name was Michael Deitels, aged thirty-six. When the explosion occurred it was accompanied by a heavy thud, as though an entire row of houses had tumbled. People living in the houses in the court alley which escaped injury were so frightened that they had fled breathless with fear to seek safety. The excitement at the ruins is intense.

Mrs. McAvoy was found alive in the ruins but she died soon after being extricated.

This evening the dead body of Eva Long was found sitting with a fork in one hand and a broken cup handle in the other. Stella Long has since died from her injuries.

It will not Straighten Teeth,

but SOZODONT will vitalize and beautify them, and impart a delicious fragrance to the breath. This preparation in use so long, has not one enemy. It is a perfect Cæsar of a Wash. It came, saw, and conquered. Its sale is widening every year, and will continue. When introduced on the toilet, it remains,

SPALDING'S GLUE is a Cæsar and a Holder whereever it comes. SIT

SKETCHES IN OIL.

Chief Justice Thompson's Obstacle to Perfect Happiness.

New Facts of the Early History of Oil Development.

The Present Glowing Prospects of Producers and Operators.

(Special Correspondence of The Pittsburgh Post.)

FRANKLIN, Pa., June 27.—About forty years ago the late Chief Justice James Thompson was a modest, struggling attorney at law in this the nursery of great men. He had built for himself a neat little brick house on the banks of the Venango river, dug a well, and was looking forward to a long life of quiet law practice undisturbed by any political ambitions or judicial aspirations, and with but one thing in the

WAY OF PERFECT CONTENTMENT.

This obstacle in the way of his happiness could not be removed, and to its presence and discomforts the (afterward) Judge could not reconcile himself.

He gave vigorous expression to his impatience in the matter upon the occasion of a visit paid his family by a niece of his own, a daughter of Judge Mechling of Butler. Miss Mechling was in those days yet in her teens and the most beautiful girl in the two counties, and a great favorite with her uncle, Lawyer Thompson. She is still living, the devoted wife of one of Pittsburgh's most brilliant attorneys, an esteemed member of the best society, and if this meets her eye, will remember the circumstance here related and corroborate the incident both in outline and detail.

Mr. Thompson had been attending court at Butler, and persuaded his neice to accompany him home, where they arrived late in the evening of a hot day in June. The journey was then a formidable one, owing to the almost impassable condition of the roads, filled as they were with stumps and stones, and the travelers were, we may well suppose, hungry, thirsty and tired. At all events, Miss Mechling soon sought the

"Moss covered bucket that hung in the well,"

with high expectations of luxury from its coolness and purity. But what was her disappointment and disgust to find, instead of the traditional moss, a thick coating of grease, dark colored and filthy, while a scum of the same substance overspread the surface of bucket and well. The smell was enough. No desire to investigate further, through a sense of taste, possessed by the young lady. Her uncle coming up at this moment, although highly amused with the evident disappointment of his neice, still betrayed the most intense disgust as he replied to her questioning as to what it was. "Senecca oil," "liniment," "horse medicine." Confound the stuff. I would give a hundred dollars to be rid of it. The family had become so much accustomed to the presence and smell of the "stuff" that the water was freely used after being well skimmed, for which purpose a skimmer hung in the curb, and was used each time the bucket "laden with treasure arose from the well." But Miss M. could not endure the sight or smell of the since famous petroleum, and paid frequent visits to the well on "The Diamond," still one of the old land marks, to secure a pitcher of the unadulterated.

EARLY HISTORY OF THE OIL REGIONS.

Let me give you right here a chapter of the early history of the oil business never before published. There have been so many conflicting stories and publications of the first steps leading up to the discovery of petroleum in large quantity, and they are so often and so radically wrong, that a few words may not be out of place in this connection. The most prolific petroleum springs were located about a mile below Titusville, on Oil creek. Two men, George H. Bissell and Dr. Brewer, conceived the idea of leasing the land, improving the methods of collecting the oil as it rose to the surface, forming a stock company and *—selling stock.* The land was leased, the company formed and the stock placed upon the market. But it did not sell. A *barrel of oil* was collected and shipped to New York and analyzed by an eminent chemist, and an elaborate report published.

This report was no sham. It was the work of an honest man, honestly performed, and led to the sale of a few hundred dollars' worth of stock. The correspondence between the chief operators at that time reveals the fact that the height of their expectations was to dispose of six thousand dollars' worth of stock and go into other business. But they were building better than they knew. Their schemes were perfectly honest, no doubt, but that they had any conception of the vast discovery to which events were then drifting, is the sheerest nonsense. A reorganization of this company and an entire change of management left both the originals out in the cold, so far as directing the affair was concerned. The stock was principally held in New Haven, Conn., and the stockholders employed

E. L. DRAKE THEN OUT OF A JOB

to come to Titusville and examine the springs and make a report concerning the possibility of collecting enough of the oil to justify any further attempts to introduce it either as a medicine or an illuminant. Drake conceived the idea of drilling for the oil, and the result is to-day precisely what it was in Judge Thompson's well. There is too much of the confounded stuff. It is the bane of our existence. But instead of the four gallons per day, the production in Judge Thompson's time—to which we referred—without counting his own well, there is now fifty four thousand barrels produced each day and thousands of men crazy to get another well down. Instead of being able to sell now, as then, at three or four dollars per gallon, when bottled, the "Seneca Oil Liniment or Horse Medicine," is a drug (no pun) at 65 cents for forty-two gallons.

Bissell and Brewer got rich by speculating in oil lands and producing oil, while Drake lost all he had—not very much by the way—but is still living and drawing an annuity from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania amounting to fifteen hundred dollars per year, to be continued during his own life, and as long as his wife—a strong good woman—shall live if she survives him. When the bill granting this annuity was before the Legislature

GEORGE HANDY SMITH,

then a member of the House from Philadelphia, now a Senator, remarked with more feeling than eloquence, "Damn old Drake. If he had starved to death before he struck oil I would still have the sixteen hundred dollars I lost in Peach Bottom oil stock." That same sentiment is echoed by thousands of men in the oil regions to-day, who see only ruin and destitution staring them in the face. But they cannot stop. To advance is death; to retreat is destruction. What can they do? The wholesale denunciation of operators who continue drilling while oil is accumulating and prices declining is unjust, when looked upon from a standpoint of thorough acquaintance with their condition and manner of doing business. It is all unfortunate to the last degree, but not necessarily culpable.

BUSINESS OF THE OIL OPERATORS.

Two-thirds of the operators are doing business on credit. They buy supplies on tick, get wells drilled on time, get a sufficient production to pay interest on over due paper, and retain good credit and standing so long as they keep moving. Should they shut down or stop the drill their financial weight would be made known, and payment that never could be made would be demanded.

Hope tells a flattering tale of a big strike —a possible advance in oil—a streak of good luck to pull them through, and so they keep on to inevitable destruction, only delaying the fatal day that must sooner or later come. The other third of those who are drilling new wells are amply able to drill or let drilling alone, and can and do pay as they go. But while others are putting down new wells that are sure to drain their territory, they are forced to drill to get their share, rightly reasoning that what is thus saved is a clear gain, as otherwise it would be drawn away from them. And so it goes, and there is no escape for the people of the oil regions from utter ruin sooner or later. That is, there is no escape of which they will avail themselves. They are like horses in a burning stable; they will not go out. It may be asked whether any avenue of escape could be found, even if producers could be persuaded to make an effort to save themselves. We need not point out the way; it is no concealed or hidden plan. Every lad in the oil regions knows that petroleum can be used as fuel at a saving of more than one half the price of coal or wood. In other words the producers themselves sell three barrels of oil to get money to buy a ton of coal. They then sell two more barrels of oil to pay a coal heaver to shovel it into their furnaces. By burning the oil they would save three of the five barrels as a profit, and take two barrels at the same time from an over production.

A determined effort to make use of oil as a fuel for the generation of steam to say nothing of its adaptability to the necessities of metallurgy, glassblowing, gas making and other arts and industries, would result in an increased consumption of 25,000 barrels per day, and with this increased demand oil would command at the least two dollars per barrel, and prosperity and happiness would resume their old time sway. JOHN.

SECRET TRADES.

Southern Members Again Dickering With Republicans.

The Price They Are to Pay For the Repeal of the Jurors' Test Oath.

(Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.)

The feeling still runs high among the Northern Democrats against their Southern brethren. They charge that the Southern men sold out to the President, and that the dicker was this: Says the President to the Southern members: "If you will give me all of the Appropriation bills I will see to it that you shall have the Jurors' Test Oath repealed, and I will get enough Republican support to pass a bill providing for the Mississippi River Commission." The trade was made with Garfield, representing the President, and Randall, Gibson and Acklen of Louisiana and Herbert of Alabama representing the South. The first part of the trade was consummated last week. Garfield made a speech favoring the Mississippi Commission bill, and for the earnestness he displayed received the applause of the Democrats. The bill was passed, and notwithstanding the Republicans, led by Garfield, had heretofore opposed the bill, enough were willing to stultify the record to seal the bargain made. The repeal of the Jurors' Test Oath was the next move. Although the Senate long since passed a bill to repeal this oath as an independent measure, the House Republicans never would let it pass in this shape. They saw in the desire the Southern men had to get the bill repealed, that if it was passed as a separate bill, the Republicans might not be able to get enough Southern votes to prevent an adjournment, and thus the Judicial bill would fail. Again Garfield, representing the President, steps to the front. Says he: "We will not pass the Jurors' Test Oath as a separate bill, but we will help you to pass it if you will put it in the Judicial bill and strike out the second section of it, which repeals the law authorizing the employment of Deputy Marshals." This was objected to by the Southern men, because they thought this plan was too palpable on its face, and if they agreed to it, it might create such a stir within the party that both propositions might be lost. It was finally decided to split the bill, as has been done. In one bill is the section repealing the test oath; in the other the prohibition against the employment of deputy marshals. The Southern men will stand by the first bill, it will pass both Houses of Congress, and will be signed by the President. The second bill will be vetoed, and the end will be that the appropriations for the marshals will be passed without any prohibition, because enough Southern men have gone into a bargain to bring it about. They have protested they will not, but will do it solely to get the test oath repealed. When this is accomplished they will sell out their Northern allies, and the deputy marshals will still be authorized as a menace in all large Democratic cities. The trading and huckstering of votes which has been going on for ten days has been simply disgraceful, equaled only by the bargain pending the Electoral count. McMahon is so disgusted with the situation that to-day he refused point blank to take charge of the Marshals' bill. Cobb of Indiana, has charge of it, and will try and push it through to-morrow. Several Northern Democrats have served notice on the Southern leaders that hereafter they will not vote for any bill for Southern improvements as a distinctive proposition. The action of the Republicans in voting solid against the Judicial bill is merely in keeping with the program agreed on. They vote thus not because they have any doubt that the bill will become a law, but to keep their record straight with their constituents. Between patronage judiciously placed and secret trades made in Congress, the Administration, engineered by Sherman, is leading the Democratic party as it listeth; and what is the disgusting feature is that a good many Democrats know it.

BORIE'S PILGRIMAGE.

How Grant Dodged all Reference to Politics.

(N. Y. Times Rep.)

Mr. Borie thinks that General Grant does not want "the infernal office," of President but he may have to take it. And it was in order to dissuade him from taking it that he joined him in Paris and traveled around the world with him. This is friendship and pure patriotism. A comfortable citizen, aged seventy years and more, roused out of his serene Philadelphia home and scurrying around the world in order to dissuade General Grant from making a sacrifice of himself, is a spectacle on which even the *Sun*, which shines for all, might beam benignantly. We know that a great many Democrats have unsuccessfully attempted to dissuade Mr. Tilden from doing the same thing. But they did not travel so far for that purpose.

The lamentable feature of this business is that Mr. Borie, after all, did not accomplish his humane mission. He told a San Francisco reporter that he did not have a fair chance at the General, and that he "never got any further than hints, insinuations, and suggestions." This is indeed pathetic. That the venerable ex-Secretary of the Navy should go so far, under the inspiration of a noble purpose, and should fail to accomplish his benign errand, is not a little pitiful. The excitements of travel are not favorable to confidential communications. When in the wild whirl of Parisian society, in January last, the ex-Secretary cleared his throat and began to say something about the wild clamor for Grant which had driven him from his beloved Philadelphia, the Great Silent Man disappeared in the gilded crowds, and the admonition remained unspoken. Even the deadly stillness of the Eternal City yielded no opportunity for this friendly counsel. The Sultan of Turkey monopolized the ex-President's attention constantly, and the clamorous donkey-boys of Cairo drove out of Mr. Borie's mind even the shrill cry of his native land, hungry for Grant. The silence of the Sphynx and the forty centuries of the pyramids of Egypt refused permission and opportunity to warn the General not to make a sacrifice of himself for the Republican party. And all in vain did the ex-Secretary, rolling dangerously on his Indian elephant, and expecting every moment to fall off, endeavor to shape the conversation to lead up to the nomination in 1880. There was nothing in all the wonders of the Celestial Empire to justify the persevering Mentor in referring to the next Presidential term except in hints, insinuations, and suggestions. The globe was nearly encompassed, and the golden opportunity had not presented itself. So, when the ex-Presidential party reached China the ex-Secretary, clean discouraged and longing for Philadelphia and sleep, abandoned his patriotic errand, and turned his steps homeward.

(Philadelphia Telegraph, Rep.)

* * * Mr. Borie is right. The General would not refuse a third term, nor yet a fourth, or fifth, or sixth if it were offered him by those who he believes were able to give it to him, which is, we take it, to the same effect as that "if it were urged upon him as a necessity of the time." Mr. Borie has lately been accustomed to the language of Courts only, and hence he presents the same view of the case in language more diplomatic; but accepting his political phrase, will Mr. Borie or any other third-term advocate say that the election of General Grant to the office of President of the United States can be, under any existing circumstances, "a necessity of the time," and if so of what necessity? The Republican party is a rather large party, claiming to be the party of statesmen and patriots, the party of ideas and principles. It is not as one army, but as many armies; its leaders are numbered by hundreds of thousands, its voters by millions; is General Grant the only one of them all who was first induced to join the party upon a bargain, made with his Lieutenant, Rawings, for two terms of the Presidency, fit to be chosen their standard-bearer, or who will alone answer the pressing necessity of the time? We can easily imagine a warlike condition of the country whose necessity would demand that he should be made General of our armies, but looking carefully back over his Presidential record, with all its errors and mischiefs, we cannot imagine at all any possible necessity which would demand that he should become the country's Chief Magistrate.

PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS.

THE County Committee of Huntingdon county have elected Wm. H. De Armitt and W. H. Warner delegates to the Democratic State Convention and instructed them for D. O. Barr for State Treasurer.

THE Chester county Republicans on Tuesday, formally presented Representative Samuel Butler of that county as a candidate for State Treasurer, and a strong delegation was chosen to the Republican State Convention to advocate his cause Mr. Butler is a brother of Judge Butler, recently appointed United States Judge of the eastern district.

THE Philadelphia *Times* thinks: "Unless there shall be some diabolical upsetting of slates between this and convention days, the candidates for State Treasurer will be Samuel Butler of Chester, on the Republican ticket, and Daniel O. Barr of Allegheny on the Democratic side. The Nationals will nominate one day in advance of the Democrats, but their action won't be likely to make either of the old parties turn aside from their settled purposes.

THE Democratic County Committee of Somerset met on the 20th inst. The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That we appoint John H. Uhl, Esq., Senatorial delegate, and Messrs. Levi Lichlitter and J. J. Kerr, Representative delegates, to represent the Democracy of Somerset county in the next Democratic State Convention.

On motion of Capt. A. G. Heffley, it was by a unanimous vote—

Resolved, That the delegates this day appointed are requested, in deference to the wishes of the Democratic voters of the county, to support Daniel O. Barr, Esq., in the State Convention, for the office of State Treasurer.

The delegates were given power to substitute, should anything transpire to preclude their leaving home at the time of the meeting of the Convention.

THE *Valley Spirit* of Chambersburg, in a review of the campaign of this year, says it looks as if Mr. D. O. Barr would be nominated by acclamation, and says "this is about the best thing that could be done." It continues:

In view of facts and circumstances which need not be more particularly alluded to, we think a concentration of the whole force of the Democratic party on Mr. Barr this fall would go a great way toward carrying the State for our President in 1880 and securing us a majority in the next Legislature, both matters of the very highest importance. If it were not for our Democratic Senator the name of Pennsylvania would scarcely be known in the United States Senate, and if the Republicans elect a successor to Wallace this great State will occupy a humiliating position in that body, for the Camerons never will send a Republican of ability there to overshadow Don.

We hail these numerous declarations in favor of Barr as harbingers of union and harmony in our ranks—the more so as many of them come from quarters where opposition to him might have been apprehended. And as for Barr himself, we believe he would make a good candidate and we know he would make a good officer. He is neither a political adventurer nor a speculator, but a plain, straight-going business man, who has lived economically and contented himself with the lawful gains afforded by his salary. He has long been a trusted officer (First Teller) of one of the leading banks of Pittsburgh, and by his upright conduct has won the confidence and respect of its directors and stockholders and of the community in general. Our State Treasury has quite too often been in the hands of unscrupulous politicians and reckless speculators—as when Kemble and Mackey were Treasurers—and it would be a real pleasure to see it presided over by a thoroughly honest business man like Daniel O. Barr.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for using, in German, French or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y. ju29:eow:W

THE RAINDROP,

a monthly magazine of interesting stories for young people. Terms one dollar a year. Send ten cents for a specimen number. Address THE RAINDROP, TURTLE CREEK, PA. je14:4t

TO BUY UP OHIO.

A Corruption Fund Now Being Assessed on Federal Office-holders.

Twenty-five Thousand Dollars Raised in John Sherman's Department.

(Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.)

WASHINTON, June 27.—At a secret meeting here by some of the most prominent of the Republican leaders, for the purpose of discussing the situation in Ohio, it was resolved that $100,000 should be raised for the campaign in Ohio by assessing the employes of the Government. It was also agreed that, in view of the fact that the Democrats in Congress were pressing a bill in the House making it a penal offense to raise funds in this manner, that the assessments and collections should be made at once.

Already has this work been inaugurated. The Treasury alone is expected to yield $25,000. I was informed by one of the employes on yesterday that the room in which he was employed had yielded nearly $300, and there were but forty employes. Of course these amounts are *cheerfully* paid, just as cheerfully as the traveler delivers his purse to the highwayman who stands with pistol in hand demanding his money or his life. In this case it is your money or your place for one who will submit to this robbery without open protest.

The money thus raised is but a small portion of the total amount to be collected. The National banks, syndicates and bond-selling "rings" are all expected to swell the amount to such proportions as will be deemed necessary to corrupt a sufficient number of electors to carry the State.

But the conspirators will fail. There are times when the souls of men cannot be lured by money, and it will be found that the freemen of Ohio, in the coming contest, will not sell themselves for the money of syndicates or corrupt politicians. B.

A Pamphlet on Eye and Ear Diseases.

The thousands of people who are suffering from more or less affection of the eye or ear, will receive great benefit by the perusal of a book of sixty-four pages, published by the well known physicians Drs. O. W. Sadler and S. M. Slocum. These physicians have gained wide celebrity as to their skill in the treatment of this class of diseases, and all will acknowledge that a book published by men of such ripe experience cannot but be of incalculable benefit to the public. The book dwells chiefly on the treatment of strabismus or cross-eye, cataract and other diseases of that delicate organ—the eye; deafness, polypus and other affections of the ear and a treatise on the cause and treatment of catarrh, a disease with which many serious derangements of the sight and hearing are intimately connected. The book will enable any one who is afflicted with any of the diseases described, to form a tolerably accurate judgment as to the stage of the ailment, its nature and tendency, and whether it is necessary for him to have surgical aid, or treat the case at home under verbal directions. The book can be obtained free by calling at or address, enclosing a three cent stamp for postage, Dr. Sadler's Infirmary, No. 256 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. We have frequently reported marvelous operations performed successfully by Dr. Sadler, which has proven him to be among the most skillful doctors in the country, proving him capable in every way to prepare a book of the character above named. Send for a copy.

MATTHEW AND JOHN GUY VASSAR, following in the footsteps of their illustrious predecessor, propose to erect a home for old men on the grounds now occupied by the Vassar mansion in Poughkeepsie.

To Regulate the Liver.

USE ONLY SELLERS' LIVER PILLS, the best and only true Family Physic. Established over 30 years. They cure HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, COSTIVENESS, LIVER COMPLAINT, FEVER AND AGUE, and all similar diseases, like magic. Get the right kind, SELLERS' LIVER PILLS, 25 cents. Sold by druggists.

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

TRY SELLERS' VERMIFUGE. [ap26:e w:W

A MILLIONAIRE'S DEATH.

Strangulated Rupture the Cause.

On the 26th of last month John F. Sheppard died in Richmond, Va., from Strangulated Rupture. He is reported to be worth $3,000,000. McGUIRE'S TRUSS and treatment, which he could have procured for a mere trifle, would have saved him from that terrible death.

McGUIRE'S Appliances are indorsed by all respectable practitioners, and his years of experience in the mechanical treatment of rupture for a radical cure, coupled with the fact that his entire time is devoted to the wants of his patrons, enables him to guarantee satisfaction.

Those in need of

Good Shoulder Braces, Abdominal and Pile Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Knee Caps, Anklets, Belts, Suspensories, etc.,

Before purchasing will find it to their interests to call at

McGUIRE'S ESTABLISHMENT,

33 FIFTH AVENUE,

this city, examine his appliances, method of treatment, prices, etc.

EXAMINATION FREE.

Private apartments in charge of skilled adjusters.

Prices, rules for measurement and a pamphlet describing the various forms of Rupture and treatment for a cure, mailed free on application.

Office hours—Daily, 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., Sunday, 2 to 6 P. M.

Remember name and number, and avoid

Inexperienced Catch-Penny Humbugs

N. B.—Respectable city references furnished by permission of persons who have been benefited with this truss and treatment.

my26:eM&W&F-AD

MEDICAL.

R. R. R.

Strong Testimony from Honorable George Starr as to the Power of Radway's Ready Relief in a Case of Sciatic Rheumatism.

NO. 3 VAN NESS-PLACE, NEW YORK.

DR. RADWAY: With me, your Relief has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankles, and, at times, in both lower limbs.

During the time I have been afflicted I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.

I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations, outward applications of liniments too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.

Last September, at the urgent request of a friend (who had been afflicted as myself), I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight, the first application gave me ease, after bathing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the limb in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In a short time the pain passed entirely away, although I have slight periodical attacks approaching a change of weather. I know now how to cure myself, and feel quite master of the situation. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is my friend. I never travel without a bottle in my valise.

Yours truly, GEO. STARR.

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
DIPHTHERIA
INFLUENZA,
SORE THROAT,
DIFFICULT BREATHING
RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES
BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

For headache, whether sick or nervous; rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys; pains around the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the joints, pains in the bowels, heartburn and pains of all kinds, chilblains and frostbites, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure. Price 50 cents.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S Ready Relief

CURES THE WORST PAINS IN

From One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT NEED ONE SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's Ready Relief

IS A

CURE FOR EVERY PAIN

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS THE

Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating pain, allays inflammation and cures congestion, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

In from One to Twenty Minutes,

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous Neuralgic or prostrated with disease may suffer,

Radway's Ready Relief

WILL

AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cold, Chills, Ague Chills, Chilblains, Frost Bites.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Thirty to sixty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomache, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains. Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pain from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious, scarlet, typhoid, yellow and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

For the Cure of Chronic Disease. Scrofula or Syphilitic, Hereditary or Contagious, be it seated in the Lungs or Stomach, Skin or Bones, Flesh or Nerves, Corrupting the Solids and Vitiating the Fluids.

Chronic Rheumatism, Scrofula, Glandular Swelling, Hacking Dry Cough, Cancerous Affections, Syphilitic Complaints, Bleeding of the Lungs, Dyspepsia, Water Brash, Heartburn, White Swellings, Tumors, Ulcers, Skin and Hip Diseases, Mercurial Diseases, Female Complaints, Gout, Dropsy, Salt Rheum, Bronchitis, Consumption.

Liver Complaint, &c.

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excell all remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional and Skin Diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mix

FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, Broker, No. 16 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales
Penn. R. R.	39¾	34½	7,327
Reading	19¾	19¾	2,034
P. T. & B.	5½	5¾	482
Lehigh Valley	40¾	41	246
U. Co's. N. J.	144	145	.....
Cent. Trans. Co.	44¾	45	....
A. V. R. R. 7-30s	113	....	....
P. C. & St. L. bonds	108	108½	.....
Northern Pacific	14	14¾	43
Do preferred	43¾	43¾	489

(By Associated Press.)

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, July 2.—Governments weak. Railroad securities quiet; C. C. & I. C. firsts 93¾. There were no sales of seconds. State bonds dull.

Stock market was in main weak and lower. Decline ranging ¼ to 1¾ per cent. St. Paul and Delaware & Hudson leading downward movement. At the close the lowest quotations of the day were generally current. Louisville & Nashville and Illinois Central were exceptionally strong the former advancing 2 per cent. and the latter ¾ per cent. Louisville & Nashville reacted 1 per cent. in final dealings, C. C. C. & I. sold down to 59 against 52 last night but recovered to 51¾.

Transactions aggregated 76,000 shares, of which 4,000 were Erie, 1,500 Lake Shore, 7,000 Northwestern, 13,000 St. Pauls, 11,000 Lackawanna, 4,300 New Jersey Central, 2,000 Delaware & Hudson, 1,000 Michigan Central, 1,100 Union Pacific, 3,000 Hannibal & St. Josephs, 2,300 Ohio & Mississippi, 1,300 Western Union, 1,600 Pacific Mail, 5,000 Kansas & Texas, 2,000 St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern common, 4,400 do. preferred, 2,000 Louisville & Nashville and 570 Iron Mountain.

Money active at 4@6 per cent., closing at 5@6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3½@5 per cent. Sterling exchange—Bankers' bills firmer 486; sight exchange on New York 45¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup., '81	104½
New 5s	103¾
New 4½s	106
New 4 per cts.	101¾
Currency 6s	121½

STATE BONDS.

Tennesse old	33
Tennessee new	30¾
Missouri 6s	105½
Virginia new	30
Virginia old	31½

STOCKS.

W. U. Tel.	92¼
Quicksilver	14¾
Do. pref.	35
Pacific Mail	15¼
Mariposa	4
Do. pref.	4½
N. Y. Central	118
Adams Ex.	105½
Fargo Ex.	99½
American Ex.	46¾
U. S. Express	47½
Erie	27¾
Do. pref.	52¾
Harlem	156
Michigan C'l'd	74½
Panama	148
Union Pacific	76
Lake Shore	73½
Illinois Central	89¾
P. & C.	97
N. W. C.	65¾
Do. pref.	95¼
Kansas Pacific	56
Kansas Texas	15¼
St. L., K.C. & I.	16¾
Do. pref.	44
C. C. C. & I.	51
N. J. Central	51½
Rock Island	137¾
St. Paul	53¾
Do. pref.	92¼
Wabash	35¾
Ft. Wayne	110
Terra Haute	10
Do. pref.	19
C. & A.	84½
Do. pref.	115
O. & M.	13¾
Del. & Lack.	57½
A. & P. Tel	37
B. & Q.	116½
H. & St. Joe.	19¾
Do. pref.	41
Canada South'n	55¾
Cent. Pacific	109¼
Union	109¾
Land Grants	113½
Sinking Fund	114½
Louisvi'e & N.	61½
St. L. & San F.	9½
Do. pref.	11½
Do. pref. 1st.	22

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, July 2.—Consols for money, 97 15-16; do account, ... Railroad bonds—Illinois Central, 91; Pennsylvania Central, 40¼; Reading, 20½; Erie, 26⅞; do preferred, 54. United States bonds—New 5's, 106½; 4½s, 109; 4s, 104¾.

Amount of bullion drawn in £18,000.

Refined petroleum, 8¾d.

PARIS, July 2. Rentes, 116f 70c.

ANTWERP, July 2.—Refined petroleum 17fr.

LIVERPOOL, July 2.—Cotton market steady at 6 15-16d@7d; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000; American, 6,500.

Breadstuffs firm; California white wheat average, 8s 6d@9s 3d: do club, 9s 2d@9s 6d. red western spring No. 2 to No. 1, 7s 4d@8s 3d; red western winter, 8s 9d@9s 5d.

The British Grain Trade.

LONDON, July 1.—The *Mark Lane Express* in its review of the British corn trade for the past week says: Wheat is running to straw and coming into ear very slowly. All low lying lands have suffered grievously lately. Large tracts were submerged. Spring corn is sickly and weak. In short, the situation is becoming serious, as, should storms occur later, there is every probability of cereal crops being irretrievably damaged. Bright sunshine and a rising barometer to-day seem, however, to foretell a more seasonable spell. Reports of the Scotch root crops are disastrous. A large area in midland and higher districts is still unsown, and many fields are so seriously injured as to need resowing, although the improvement in prices in consequence of inclemency of the weather is so far more apparent in the provinces than in London.

Appearances now that farmers' reserves of home grown wheat are becoming sensibly reduced are decidedly in favor of a material advance. As yet, only a shilling per quarter advance is occasionally obtainable. Arrivals of foreign wheat at Liverpool and London lately have been very large. Last week's Liverpool arrivals amounted to 92,000 quarters. Millers bought sparingly, but there was no quotable decline. Consideriag the consumptive requirements of the country, the demand for foreign wheat during the last few months has fallen short of anticipations, probably in consequence of large shipments of American flour. Maize has been arriving very freely, and has fallen considerably on spot. Mixed American has been obtainable, ex-ship, at 20s 6d@20s 9d per 480 pounds, June and July. Shipments have been offered at 19s 3d.

Barley and oats were not much changed, but business was moderate. Arrivals at ports of call have been moderate. There was a quiet demand for cargoes of wheat off the coast for the United Kingdom and continent at steady prices. A good many cargoes of white wheat were withdrawn. The demand for maize was restricted, and prices declined 6d to 9d per quarter. Wheat for forward delivery, in spite of a greater disposition of sellers to meet buyers views, has been active. Maize declined 6d. Sales of English wheat last week were 36,280 quarters at 42s 6d, against 23,965 quarters at 46s 1d during the corresponding week of last year. Imports into the United Kingdom during the week ending June 21 were 1,377,051 hundred weights of wheat, and 288,181 hundred weights flour.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, July 2, 1879.

The markets to-day moved in the same channel as yesterday, with not a new feature to note. Prices, as will be seen by reference below, remain unchanged except in a few articles. The market is firm with but few exceptions, which are also noted under the several departments. Prospects are that there will be no material changes the remainder of the week.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and as prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

The new crop of apples is daily increasing, but as yet receipts are small and those that have arrived are not very desirable. It will be some days yet before palatable apples will arrive. There is very little done in butter, and what business is transacted is in the choice grades. In potatoes, fruits and vegetables there continues to be a good business transacted. Receipts are increasing, and prices are tending lower.

APPLES—Choice, $3 25@3 50; prime $2 00@2 50; common to medium, 75c@$1 25; new stock, $2 50@3 00 ₱ bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—₱ gal 35@45c.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 40@1 45; medium, $1 35@1 40; mixed, $1 25@1 30.

BUTTER—Choice roll in tubs, 8@9c; medium, 5@7c; common, 3@4c.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 9@11c, according to quality; new Ohio factory 6½@6¾c, jobbing; 6@6¼c, wholesale; New York Goshen, 7@7½c, jobbing; 7¾@8¼c, wholesale.

COUNTRY LARD—₱ lb., 6@7c.

EGGS—Strictly choice, in barrels, 12c; in cases, 12½@13c.

FRUITS—Raspberries, $5 00@6 00 ₱ stand; cherries, $1 50 ₱ box; strawberries, 4@8c ₱ quart; bananas, $2 00@2 25 ₱ bunch; pineapples, 9@10c each by barrel.

HONEY—California, 10@12c; Domestic, 10@14c; Strained, 8@10c.

NEW POTATOES—Bermudas, $5 50@6 00; Louisiana Peerless, $5 00; Norfolk Rose, $3 25@4 00: old peachblows, $1 10.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 50@60c; spring chickens, 40@50c.

SEEDS—Clover from store $4 00@4 25; timothy, $1 45@1 55 for Pennsylvania; $1 50@1 55 for western;

VEGETABLES—Green beans, $1 00 per box; $2 50 ₱ bbl; green peas, $1 25 per bushel; Virginia tomatoes, $2 00@2 50 ₱ box; Virginia cucumbers 75c@$1 00 ₱ box; cabbage $1 75@2 25 ₱ bbl.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

Wheat is still in such a state as to make it difficult to give any quotations. Very little new wheat has arrived. Most of our dealers have received samples, but it will be some days yet, they state, before they will handle it, to which time prices will be uncertain. The figures we give are as near as it is possible to quote them at this stage of the market.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures:

Wheat—Prime red winter, $1 08@1 10; medium do, $1 05@1 07; prime white $1 06@1 08.

Corn—Prime yellow ear, 42@43c; mixed, 40@41c; prime yellow shelled, 42@43c mixed 40@41c.

Oats—Prime white, 33@34c; mixed, 31@32c.

Barley—Spring, 65@75c: fall, 85@95c.

Rye—58@60c ₱ bushel.

Malt—85c@$1 10.

FLOUR—Wisconsin, $5 25@5 50; Minnesota extras, $5 50@5 75; choice amber wheat, $6 00@6 25; prime red winter, do., $5 75@6 00; fancy St. Louis, $6 25@7 75; fancy patents, $7 75@8 25; rye, $3 25@3 50.

CORNMEAL—50c ₱ bushel.

OATMEAL—$4 50@5 00 ₱ barrel; $2 50@2 75 ₱ keg.

HAY—From country wagon, $11 00@13 00 ₱ ton; prime timothy baled, $11 00@12 50; prairie, $7 50@9 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, ₱ ton, $10 00@10 50; middlings, brown, $14 00@16 00, middlings, white, $17 00@18 00; chopped feed, $16 00@17 00; corn meal, ₱ ton, $18 00@20 00.

Groceries and Provisions.

We make no changes in our quotations in the grocery market to-day. Prices are very firm all round, and merchants report business quite active. A rise in sugars is anticipated soon. The provision market is active and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Following are the revised quotations:

Coffees—Fancy Rio, 17c; choice Rio, 16c; prime Rio, 15c; good Rio, 12c; ordinary Rio, 10½c; Java, 25@28c.

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers, 14@17¾c; Rio, in bulk, 11½@17c; Java, in papers, 29@30c; Java in bulk, 27@32c.

Sugars—Standard A 8¾@8¾c; off white, 8c; ex. C yellows 7¾@7¾c; molasses 5¾@6¾c; New Orleans, 6¼@7¼c; cut loaf, 9¾c; crushed, 9¼c; powdered, 9c; granulated, 8¾c.

Syrups—Choice maple, flavored, 37c; prime maple, flavored, 36c; choice sugar syrup 35c; prime sugar syrup 33c; good sugar syrup 32c; good molasses syrup 28c; black molasses 24c; strictly prime New Orleans molasses 40c; choice New Orleans molasses 42c, good do. 35c.

Teas—Young Hyson 25c@$1 00; Gunpowder 35c@$1 00; Imperial 35c@80c; Japan 25@75c; Oolong 28@80c; Souchong 25@75c.

Spices (whole)—Cloves 45c; allspice 18@20c; cassia 22@28c; nutmegs 85@95c; pepper 14@14½c.

Rice—Choice Carolina 8c; good do. 7¼c; Rangoon, 6¼@7c.

Soda—Bicarb, in kegs, 3¼@3½c; do., assorted papers, 5½c; do., assorted ¼ papers 6c; sol soda, in kegs, 2c.

Starch—Gloss 6½@8c; cora starch 6¼@8¾c.

Candles—Star dull weight, 11¾@12c; stearine 9@10c; mould, 9c.

PROVISIONS—Extra s. c. hams, average 18 lbs and upwards, 9¼c; do 14 to 18 lbs, 9¾c; do 14 lbs and under, 10¼c; extra, s c. shoulders, 5¾c; breakfast bacon, 7¾c; dried beef, extra sugar cured 12¼c; do. do. knuckles and round 14¼c; do., do., all flats, 10¾c; bacon shoulders, 5c; do. short rib sides 6¼c; do clear rib sides 6¾c; mess pork per bbl, $10 75; do. do. short cut family, 40 to 45 pieces in barrels, $10 75; lard, prime leaf in tierces, 7c; do. refined in tierces, 7¾c; do. do. in half bbls, 7¾c; do. do. in 20-lb pails 8¾c; do. in 5-lb pails, 9c; do. in 5-lb pails, 8¾c; do. in 3 and 10-lb pails, 8¾c. Canvassed—Extra s. c. hams average 18lbs and upwards, 9¼c; do 14 to 18 lbs 10c; do 14 lbs and under, 10½c; extra s. c. shoulders, 6c; breakfast bacon, extra s. c., 8c; dried beef, extra s. c., in sets, 12¾c; do knuckles and rounds, 14½c; do. do. all flats, 11c. Beef tongues, $6 25.

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—₱ lb, 30@33c.

BROOM CORN—Extra choice Hurl, pea green, 5¾@5¾c; No. 1 do. green, 4¾c; No. 1 do. red tipped, 4¼@4½c; extra pea green carpet, 4¾c; choice brush to work up, 4@4¼c; good do, 3¾c; choice short covers, 4¾@5c; inferior and red, 3c; crooked red tipped and short green, 2½@3c.

CANNED GOODS — Green peas, 2 lb cans, ₱ box, 85c@$1 05; raspberries, do, $1 25; strawberries, do, $1 00@$1 10; gooseberries, 90c@$1 00; pine apples, $1 25@1 50; blackberries, 90c; peaches, 3 lb cans ₱ doz, $1 90@2 20; tomatoes, do, 85c@$1 00; corn, do, $1 00@1 37. Pickles, bbls, $5 50; half do, $3 50.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity, ₱ lb 50@55c; mixed, 25@40c.

FISH—Ex. No. 1 mess mackerel, ₱ bbl, $28 00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $16 50; No. 1 bay mackerel, $14 50; No. 2 large mackerel $11 00; No. 3 large mackerel, $7 75; No. 3 medium mackerel, $5 50; No. 3 small mackerel, $4 50; split Labrador herring, $7 00; split shore do, $6 00; round shore do, $5 50; whitefish, half barrel, $4 75; lake trout do, $4 00; lake pickerel, $2 00; lake herring, $2 00; George's codfish, $5 00; medium do, $4 50; large; Grand Bank codfish, $4 00; medium do do $4 00; boneless codfish, $4 25; boneless hake, $4 00; halibut (smoked) ₱ lb 11c; No. 1 herring ₱ box, 28c; scaled herring, 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

Hops—7@10c ₱ lb for prime '77s.

OILS—Extra lard oil 50@51c; No. 1 do 47c; No. 2 do, 45c; natural lubricating, 20c; prepared residuum, $5 00; common do, clean, $4 00; sperm signal, 50c; white miners' oil, 50c; yellow do, 49c; benzine, 8c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, $1 60; London layers, $2 25; Muscatels, $1 80; mat raisins, $3 40 ₱ mat; Valentia raisins, 7¼@7½c ₱ lb; Sultanas, 9½@12¼c. Dates, 7¼c ₱ lb. Currants, 4½@4¾c. Citron, 18c. Prunes, 5½c. Almonds—Langocued, 24c; do. shelled, 45c; do. Sicily, 40c; do. Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 12½@15c. Sicily filberts, 12½c. Smyrna figs, new, 18c. Brazil nuts, 8c. Maccaroni, 9@18c. Tapioca, 8c. Oranges. ₱ case, $8 50@9 00. Oranges, per box, $6 00. Lemons—repacked, $5 00@5 50. Cocoanuts, $3 50@4 50 ₱ 100.

EAGS—Cotton, white, ₱ lb, 4@4½c; cotton, mixed, 1¾c; woolen, ¼c.

TALLOW—City, 6½@6¾c; country, 5½@6c.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 11@13c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@15c, as to quality.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO — The latest revised quotations are as follows: Standard brands bright, 48@50c; do mahogany, 45@48c; do dark 35@46c; Louisville mahogany, 40@48c; Richmond brands, 40@45c; bright cavendish, 48@50c; bright twist, 50@54c; natural leaf, 46@55c; fine cut, 24@34c; cut and dry, 32@44c; granulated smoking, 38@48c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

PITTSBURGH OIL EXCHANGE, July 2.

The market opened at 73½c bid for strictly, advanced to 72¾ by 10:34, but in five minutes rose to 73¾c, and closed at 72¼c. Old ruled between 71⅞ and 72¼c. Sales and resales 32,000 barrels. Shipments, 42,532 barrels. Charters, 57,200.

REFINED.

Pittsburgh, 6¾c; Philadelphia, 6¾c; New York, 7c.

OIL BARRELS.

City, $1 05; country, 85@90c;

DISPATCHES.

[By Associated Press.]

TITUSVILLE, July 2.—Market firm at 71¼c bid for old.

OIL CITY, July 2.—Market steady at 72¼c bid for old.

PARKERS, July 2.—Market closed at 72¼c bid for strictly. Market excited.

DRY GOODS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, July 2, 1879.

The usual quietness prevails in this market as is customary during the summer season. Sales are restricted, and we need not anticipate any animation until the fall business sets in. Prices are firm all round, and as will be seen we have advanced our quotations in several lines of prints and bleached sheetings. We give quotations that rule in this market at present:

COTTON FLANNELS.

	Br'n.	Bl'd.		Br'n.	Bl'd.
Ellerton H	20¾	22¾	Nashau XXX	15	16¾
do W H	19	21	do XX	12½	13¾
do W N	15	17	do AA	11½	12¾
do H	15	17	do X	9¾	10¾
do N	13	15	do A	8¾	9¾
do Q	11¾	13	do B	7¾	8¾
do P	10	11¾	do T	6¾	7¾
do Q	9¾	10¾	do U	6	7
do R	8¾	9¾	Tremont D	6¾	7½
do T	8	9	do H	7¾	8½
do V	7	8	do P	8	9
do C L	6¾	7¾	do T	8½	10
Hamilton L	6¾	7¾	do A	10	11¾
do R	6¾	7¾	do Y	10	11¾
do X F	8¾	9¾	do X	10½	12
do F st'd	10	11	do XX	12½	14
do X	11	12	do XXX	13½	15
do XX	12	13	do XXXX	15	17
do XXX	14	15¾			

BROWN SHEETINGS.

	Width.	P'ce		Width.	P'ce
Penn A No. 1	36	8	Lawrence XXX	40	9
Anchor A No 1	36	8	Appleton'A	4-4	8¾
Eagle No. 1	36	8	Appleton fine	4-4	8¾
Nonatook		7¾	Appleton XX	4-4	6¾
Idaho		7¾	Laconia O		4¾
Magnolia		6¾	Laconia		9-4 20
Indian Queen		6¾	Lacolla		10-4 12½
Atlantic		6¾	Pocasset Canoe	40	8¾
Chippewa O	28	4½	Androscogin		9-4 21
Cherokee	36	6¾	Androscogin		10-4 24
Harrisburg	4-4	6¾	Pittsburgh family		7¾
Newburg	4-4	6¾	Pittsburgh		7¾
Lawrence L. L.	36	6¾	Atlantic H		8

BLEACHED SHEETINGS.

Canoe	27	4
Bellardvale	36	7
Fairmount	36	8½
Fanmount	33	8½
Red Bank	36	6
Rochdale	33	7½
Blackstone	36	8½
Pocahontas	36	9
Hill Semperidem	36	9
Hill Semperidem	33	7¾

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	9
Glasgow	8½
Do. fancies	9½
Do. dress styles	9½
American	6¾

SHIRTING PRINTS.

Pacific	6
Conestoga fancy	6
Hamilton fancy	5½
Garner fancy	5½
Richmond	5½
Merrimac	6¾
American fancy	5½
Southbridge	5½
Oriental fancy	6¾

TICKING.

Conestoga X	7-8	10	Thorndike	7-8	10
Conestoga A A	7-8	11	Portsmouth	4-4	14
Conestoga A	4-4	14½	Portsmouth	4-4	20
do gold middie	4-4	15½	Whittaker	7-8	24
do prem. A	4-4	19	Whittaker	4-4	27

MISCELLANEOUS.

Penn Mills bu bags		23	Penn Mills No. 2 batting		10
" " 2½	"	17	Keystone		17
" " 3	"	15	Grove		15
Allegheny	3	21	Pittsburgh, No. 2		10½
Banner	2	19	Eagle No. 3		8½
U. S.	2	18	Penn Mills cotton twine		22
Penn Mills Carpet chain white		22	Penn Mill yarn		22
Penn Mills Carpet chain white		27	Penn Mill candle wicking		22
Penn Mill No. 1 batting		20			

PACIFIC MILLS.

3-4 Poplin lustres	12	3-4 Fancies	16½@20
3-4 Pacific cashm's	12	6-4 Alpacas	16@21
3-4 Alpaca lustres	18	6-4 Poplins	2½@35
3-4 Twills	16	6-4 Beige	16½
3-4 Indian cashm's	20	6-4 Tafeta	21
3-4 Beige	15	6-4 Cashmere, C	21
3-4 Cashmere bge	15	6-4 " A C	30
3-4 Steel lustres	18	4-4 Ptd cord jacon's	10½
3-4 Beige lustres	18	4-4 Ptd 1,400 lawns	11
3-4 Mixed lustres	18	4-4 Ptd organdis ex	14
3-4 Camelots	18	4-4 Ptd cretonnes	14
3-4 Dentelles	18	4-4 Plain colors do	10½
3-4 Fancy dentelles	20	4-4 " percales	15
3-4 Austr'l'n crepe	20	4-4 Pacific shirtings	15

MANCHESTER MILLS.

3-4 Cashmeres	12½	3-4 Alpaca fancies	16½
3-4 "	20	3-4 Brocadedo	20
3-4 Alpacas	15	6-4 De Bege	20
3-4 Cords	15	6-4 "	21
3-4 De Bege	15	6-4 Melange	21
3-4 "	13½	6-4 Plain suitings	21
3-4 Melange	16	6-4 Twilled do	21
3-4 Plain suitings	16½	6-4 Cashmeres	21
3-4 Twilled do	16½	7-4 "	30

ARLINGTON MILLS.

3-4 Cashmeres	16½	6-4 Black damasse	27½
3-4 Cashmerine	20	6-4 Fancy do	25
3-4 Marmora	19	6-4 B " enrietta	30
3-4 Lima	18	3-4 Fancy figures	20
3-4 Princess Alice	21		

HAMILTON MILLS.

3-4 Alpacas	13	3-4 Cashmeres	16
3-4 Poplins	16	Tycoon reps	18½

NEW YORK, July 2.—Cotton goods market quiet and firm, but prices strong, and bleached cottons are advancing. Prints in light demand and firm. Lawns fairly active. Men's wear woolens quiet and steady. Flannels and blankets in fair request. Foreign goods quiet but generally firm.

WOOL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, July 2, 1879.

Trade here has presented no new features since our last report. The market is very well supplied, as dealers bought largely early in the season. As prices ruled high farmers disposed of much of their stock, but now, as supplies among dealers are large and the demand slow, prices are weaker and a decline is anticipated. Trade is dull not only here but in the east as well, and the indications point to a quiet market for some time. To show the great activity that has existed, we will state that the sales in Boston for two months past reached 23,664,950 lbs, being over more than one-third as large as the total for the year 1878. In New York the demand has been checked, and the market is rather dull. Prices in this market are as follows:

Fine washed	35c
Fine unwashed	22@24c
Medium washed	35@36c
Medium unwashed	22@24c

Boston—JULY 2.—Wool steady with a fair demand; manufacturers are disposed to hold off and holders are indifferent about selling unless full prices are realized; Ohio and Pennsylvania 39@41c; Michigan and Wisconsin fleeces 37@38c; medium unwashed 28@32c; fine unwashed 24@27c, combing and delaine 40@44c.

Philadelphia—JULY 1.—Wool quiet but steady; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia XX and above, 40@41c; X 35@40c; medium 41@42c; coarse 37c; New York, Michigan, Indiana and Wisconsin fine 35@36c; medium 40@42c; coarse 35@37c; combing, washed, 40@45c; do. unwashed 25@33¾c; Canada combing 37c; fine unwashed 24@25c; coarse and medium unwashed 29@33¾c; tub washed 40@42c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York—JULY 2.—Cotton dull at 12 7-16@12 9-16c; futures dull. Flour slightly in buyers favor; receipts, 14,000 barrels; superfine State and western $3 35@3 85; common to good extra $4 00@4 20; good to choice $4 25@4 50; white wheat extra $4 55@5 25; extra Ohio $4 00@6 00; St. Louis $4 00@6 25; Minnesota patent process $6 00@7 75. Wheat quiet, receipts, 62,000 bushels; rejected spring 77c; No. 2 do $1 05@1 06, ungraded do 89@99c; ungraded winter red $1 10@1 12; No. 2 do $1 16¼@1 17; No. 2 amber $1 17; No. 2 white $1 12¼@1 12¾; No. 1 do, sales 12,000 bushels at $1 14@1 14¾. Rye dull and unchanged. Barley dull. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn slightly in buyers' favor; receipts, 189,000 bushels; ungraded 39@43¾c; yellow western 45@45¼c. Oats quiet; receipts, 22,000 bushels; mixed western 37¼@38c; white western 38@40c. Hay dull. Hops steady and unchanged. Coffee firm. Sugar—demand fair and market firm; fair to good refining 6¾@6¾c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice in good demand at full prices. Petroleum firmer; refined not offering; 71¾@72¾c; crude 5@6¼c, refined 7c. Tallow quiet but steady. Rosin dull and unchanged. Turpentine quiet at 27¾c. Eggs in buyers favor; western 9@11c. Leather—Hemlock soles, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light, heavy and middle weights 20@22½c. Wool firm; domestic fleece 30@45c.; pulled 20@40c; unwashed 9@32c. Pork firm; old mess $9 50; new do $10 25. Beef quiet but steady. Cutmeats dull and easy; long clear middles $5 15@5 50; short clear $5 30. Lard quiet; prime steam $6 40. Butter dull and unchanged. Cheese quiet and unchanged. Whisky nominal at $1 05½. Metals quiet and unchanged.

Philadelphia—JULY 2.—Flour quiet; medium and low grades neglected; Minnesota extra family, good to fancy $5 00@5 25; Ohio family, good, $5 50; do fancy, $5 75; winter wheat, patent, $6 00@6 75; Minnesota patent process do, $6 12½@6 75. Wheat more settled, supplies of new beginning to arrive; No. 2 red, elevator, car lots, $1 12. Corn firm; rejected, on track, 35@36c; steamer, mixed do 39@40c; yellow do 41@42c. Oats—demand active; mixed western 35½@36¼c; white western 37@38c. Provisions firm and unchanged. Lard—western $6 25@6 50. Butter steadier; creamery extra 15@16c; New York State and Bradford county, Pa., extra 14c; Western Reserve extra 10@12c. Eggs sluggish and weak; western 11@12c. Cheese weak; creamery 6@6½c. Petroleum nominal; crude 6c; refined 6¾c. Whisky higher; western $1 06¾. Receipts—Flour, 1,500 barrels; wheat, 20,000 bushels; corn, 25,000 bushels; oats, 15,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 8,500 bushels; corn, 65,000 bushels.

Last Call—Wheat—No. 2 red, July $1 10¾ bid, $1 11¾ asked; August, $1 07¼ bid, $1 07⅝ asked; September, $1 07 bid, $1 07¾ asked; October $1 07¾ bid, $1 07⅞ asked. Corn—Sail, mixed July, 43¾c; August, 44c; September, 44⅞c; October, 45¾c.

Chicago—JULY 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat unsettled but generally higher for future; No. 2 Chicago spring 78c asked cash; 99⅝c July; 93¼c August; 90¼c September; rejected 66@67c. Corn steady with a fair demand; No. 2 high mixed 36@36¼c cash; 36¾c July; 36¾@37c August; 37¼@37¾c September; rejected 34c. Oats inactive and lower; No. 2, 32@32¼c cash, 32¾c July; 28¼c bid August; 27¾c bid September; rejected sellers 29c. Rye weaker at 51c cash and July; 50c August. Barley dull and nominal. Pork in fair demand at lower rates at $9 80 cash and July; $9 90 August; $10 02½ September. Lard in fair demand at lower rates at $6 05 cash; $6 07@6 07½ July; $6 15@6 17½ August; $6 22½@6 25 September. Bulkmeats—Shoulders $3 95 short rib $4 90; short clear $5 10. Whisky firm at $1 03. Receipts—Flour, 15,000 barrels; wheat, 770,000 bushels; corn, 382,000 bushels; oats, 52,000 bushels; rye, 7,000 bushels; barley, 3,200 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 17,000 barrels; wheat, 347,000 bushels; corn, 248,000 bushels, oats, 26,000 bushels; rye, 2,400 bushels; barley, 2,300 bushels.

New Orleans—JULY 2.—Flour quiet but steady; superfine $3 50@4 00; double $4 50; treble $4 75@5 50; high grades $5 75@6 12½. Corn steady at 48@53c. Oats quiet and steady at 38@38½c. Corn-meal quiet at $2 40. Hay dull; ordinary $15 00@16 00; prime $17 00@18 00; choice $20 00@21 00. Pork firmer at $10 70. Lard quiet and weak; tierce $7 00@7 25; keg $7 50@7 75. Bulkmeats quiet but steady; shoulders, loose, $4 00; packed $4 12½. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders $4 50; clear rib $6 00; clear $6 12½. Sugar cured hams quiet; canvassed $9 50@10 75, as in size. Whisky steady; western rectified $1 05@1 09. Coffee dull; Rio, cargos, ordinary to prime, 11@14¾c. Sugar steady; jobbing, inferior to good common 6@6¼c; common to good common 6¾@6¾c; yellow clarified 7¼@7⅝c. Molasses quiet; fermenting 24@30c; common 25@28c; fair 28@30c. Rice dull; Louisiana, ordinary to choice, 6¼@7¼c. Bran quiet at 65c. Sight exchange on New York ¼c premium. Sterling exchange—Bankers' bills 487.

Milwaukee—JULY 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged, but in fair demand. Wheat firm; opened and closed steady; low grades scarce; No. 1 Milwaukee hard $1 06; No. 2 Milwaukee 98c; July 98¼c; August 93¾c; September 91¼c; No. 3 do 82½c; No. 4 75¾c; rejected 65c. Corn firmer; No. 2 36¾c. Oats easier and less active; No. 2 32c. Rye lower; No. 1, 51c. Barley nominally unchanged; No. 2 spring 57c. Provisions quiet and easy. Mess pork quiet at $9 85 cash. Lard—Prime steam $6 10. Hogs lower at $3 60@3 75. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 2@2¼c. Receipts—Flour, 7,500 barrels; wheat, 44,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 barrels; wheat, 44,000 bushels.

Toledo—JULY 2.—Wheat steady; No. 3 white Wabash $1 09; No. 1 white Michigan $1 02; extra do $1 10¾; amber Michigan spot $1 10¼; July $1 02¼; August 98¼c; No. 2 amber Michigan $1 05; red winter spot $1 11¾; July $1 01¾; August 98¾c; September 98c; western amber $1 14¾.. Corn steady; high mixed 38¾c; No. 2 spot 38c; July 38¼c; August 38½c. Oats quiet; No. 2, August 29c; September, 28½c; No. 2 white 34c; Michigan 33c. Receipts—Wheat, 12,000 bushels; corn, 15,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat, 60,000 bushels.

Cincinnati—JULY 2.—Cotton dull, weak and lower at 12½c. Flour dull and lower; family $4 90@6 00. Wheat inactive and lower; new 90c@$1 03. Corn dull at 38@38½c. Oats steady with fair demand at 34@36c. Rye in good demand and a shade higher at 58@59c. Barley dull and nominal. Pork nominally unchanged. Lard dull; current make $6 00. Bulkmeats firm; shoulders $3 92½ bid; short ribs $4 90, short clear $5 10. Bacon is good demand; sales at $4 25, $4 37½, $5 35, $5 62½@5 75. Whisky at $1 03. Butter dull and drooping. Linseed oil steady and in fair demand at 65c.

Louisville—JULY 2.—Cotton quiet at 12½c. Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet; red and amber 90@95c. Corn quiet; white 43c; mixed 40c. Oats dull; white 36c; mixed 35c. Rye quiet at 58c. Hay steady at $12 00@15 00. Pork dull and steady at $11 00. Lard dull; choice leaf, tierce, $7 75; do kegs $8 50. Bulkmeats steady at $3 87½, $5 12½; $5 37½@5 50. Bacon firmer; $4 25, $5 37½, $5 62½@5 75. Sugar cured hams 10@11c. Whisky firm at $1 03.

Boston—JULY 5.—Flour quiet; western superfine $3 00@3 25; common extra $3 75@4 25; western extra $4 00@4 75; Minnesota do $4 00@5 75; winter wheat Ohio and Michigan $4 75@5 50; Illinois and Indiana $5 00@6 00; St. Louis $5 50@6 50; Minnesota Patent Process $6 00@8 25. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats firm and unchanged. Rye 65@66c. Receipts—Flour, 2,500 barrels; corn, 47,000 bushels; wheat, 800 bushels. Ship